

SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1943

(Legislative day of Friday, April 16, 1943)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world, in the holy pilgrimage of this sacred week we fain would join devout multitudes treading the Way of Sorrow. We lift our eyes to a green hill outside a city wall and to a lone cross against the sky—a cross so old and yet so new; it is a cross crimsoned by the cleansing love of a redeeming God, a cross hallowed by forgiveness for hate's most cruel blows, a cross sanctified by loving solicitude for all mournful mothers weeping at crosses where hang their sons, a cross glorified by the Father's brooding presence as into His hands is committed the pure soul of man's Best Man. May that cross be for us and for all men the sublime symbol that truth will conquer error, that light will dispell darkness, and that at last life will prove stronger than death.

Give us eyes to see that a mocking robe may be more regal than cloth of gold, that a crown of thorns may glow with a splendor surpassing kingly coronets, and that a garden of suffering may hold more beauty and fragrance than a sheltered bower of delight. On the stepping stones of our dead selves may we mount to newness of life—to the singing Easter of the soul, as we pray, each at the inner shrine of his own heart: Nearer my God to Thee, e'en though it be a cross that raiseth me. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, April 16, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

CONSIDERATION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, notwithstanding the fact that the Senate met today following a recess, that the transaction of routine morning business be proceeded with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. THOMAS of Utah). Without objection, it is so ordered.

NEW PETROLEUM FACILITIES TO SERVE NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN SEABOARD—LETTER FROM MAJ. J. R. PARTEN

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I desire to present for the RECORD a cur-

rent letter from Maj. J. R. Parten, Director of Transportation in the Petroleum Administration for War. Major Parten is one of the ablest civilian administrators in connection with the war effort, as every Senator who has ever heard him testify will readily agree. In this letter Major Parten succinctly summarizes the new petroleum facilities which will be available by next winter to serve New England and the eastern seaboard. He pronounces them sufficient. He rejects other and alternative schemes. For the information of Senators who wish to be authentically informed on this subject, I ask that Major Parten's letter be printed at this point in the RECORD and that it be referred to the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which is now being wooed by some of these alternatives.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR,

Washington, April 16, 1943.

MY DEAR SENATOR VANDENBERG: In reply to your letter of April 3, the specific new facilities which are being installed to meet the east coast petroleum supply situation are the extension of the 24-inch war emergency pipe line from Norris City, Ill., to New York and Philadelphia, on which work is now proceeding rapidly, and a 20-inch products pipe line from Texas to the New York Harbor area.

We have just been advised by the Requirements Committee of the War Production Board that the 20-inch pipe-line project has been approved all the way to the east coast. Orders already have been placed and preliminary field work is under way for this project.

The 24-inch line will handle crude oil and heating oil. The flow of heating oil through this line, together with production from refineries located on the east coast, will be sufficient to meet all essential requirements of this product. The 20-inch line probably will start operations at a capacity of about 165,000 B/D, with an ultimate capacity of 235,000 B/D. It is expected that material will be available in such sequence that this line can be completed and placed in operation with the initial capacity of 165,000 B/D by the end of this year, and that materials for full capacity operation can be made available early in 1944.

The total pipe-line capacity, after completion of the 2 projects mentioned above, will be 743,000 B/D. Other facilities are estimated to bring the total deliveries up to 1,670,000 B/D, including the local production in the area.

The Florida barge canal project has been proposed as the best means of meeting the petroleum supply situation on the east coast this winter. We have not been able to agree with this contention for the following reasons:

1. Even if the canal could be completed in time and barges and tugs constructed, the use of critical materials per barrel of oil delivered to the consuming areas on the east coast would be excessive in comparison to other methods of supply.

2. The opinion of Major General Reybold is that the canal could not be finished under 2 years at the minimum.

3. Even if the canal could be completed in 10 months, and even if critical materials were made available for the construction of barges and tugs in spite of its inefficient use, the first barge of oil would not reach Philadelphia before about the middle of March and could not be transhipped to New England and arrive in consumers' tanks before about April 1. By April 1 the requirements

will be less than the supply, and stocks will already have started to accumulate for the following winter.

If there is any further information that I can furnish, I shall be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. PARTEN,

Director of Transportation.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report stating the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 221 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under authority vested in the Attorney General, together with a statement for the reason for such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Immigration.

INVESTIGATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS, OR ADVOCATE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT BY FORCE

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation covering the third quarter of the fiscal year 1943 (January 1, 1943, through March 31, 1943), relating to the investigation of Federal employees who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Government by force (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION (S. Doc. No. 30)

A letter from the chairman of the War Production Board, transmitting, pursuant to law and with his approval, a report submitted to him by Col. Robert W. Johnson, Chairman of the Board of the Smaller War Plants Corporation and Vice Chairman of the War Production Board (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution adopted by members of the Hugh O'Neill Memorial Presbyterian Church and Sunday School at San Juan, P. R., favoring the retention of Dr. José M. Gallardo as Commissioner of Education of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

Resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Puerto Rico Teachers Association, San Juan, P. R., favoring the enactment of legislation to authorize the people of Puerto Rico to define its political status by means of a plebiscite; amendment of the organic act of Puerto Rico so as to place the responsibility of education in the island in the hands of the people, and also expressing the position of the association in connection with statements of members of the so-called Chavez committee on the language question in Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Senate Joint Resolution 7

"Whereas after the enemy obtained control of over 92 percent of our normal supply of raw rubber, the Baruch Rubber Survey Committee recommended that an annual production of 1,106,000 tons of synthetic rubber

must be attained if our essential civilian and military motor vehicles are to be kept rolling throughout this mechanized war; and

"Whereas Rubber Director William M. Jeffers has done his best to follow the program outlined by the Baruch committee, but the program has been sharply cut by other agencies of the Federal Government; and

"Whereas the necessary highway transportation of war workers, war commodities, and needed civilian supplies will be tragically crippled unless more tires are soon made available; and

"Whereas the agricultural and petroleum industries are prepared to supply the main basic ingredients for the manufacture of synthetic rubber tires: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Sixty-third General Assembly of the State of Illinois hereby commends Rubber Director William M. Jeffers for his efforts to keep the wheels rolling under the American military machine and the civilian economy; and be it further

Resolved, That the Sixty-third General Assembly of the State of Illinois memorializes the Members of the United States Congress to do all in their power to make immediately available sufficient metals and other critical materials to build and equip as many factories as are needed to produce annually a minimum of 1,000,000 tons of synthetic rubber; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be mailed by the secretary of state to Vice President HENRY A. WALLACE, Speaker SAM RAYBURN, majority and minority leaders of both parties in each House of Congress, all Illinois Congressmen and Senators, Rubber Director William M. Jeffers, War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson, Office of Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman, Office of Price Administration Director Prentiss M. Brown, and Economic Stabilization Director James C. Byrnes.

"Adopted by the senate, March 10, 1943."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY,
Albany, March 26, 1943.

"Whereas it is the hope of every American that out of the suffering and horror of this war there shall rise the foundations of a lasting peace which will give to all peoples of the world the right to worship as they please without fear of persecution, and to the minorities everywhere the fullest protection of those inalienable rights which should be the heritage of every human being; and

"Whereas there can be no lasting peace unless rampant nationalism and economic and military aggression are eliminated from the world; and

"Whereas a lasting peace requires the prosperity and welfare of all the peoples; and

"Whereas such aims can be achieved only by an international organization of all nations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the Legislature of the State of New York declares its profound conviction that an international organization of all nations to achieve these results must be an essential condition of the peace: And be it further

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the Legislature of the State of New York hereby memorializes the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to lend every effort to accomplish this end, and directs that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of the Congress elected from the State of New York."

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, Calif., favoring authorization and direction by the Congress to the Office of Price Administration to do all things necessary to

stabilize and distribute fluid milk and fluid cream within California; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, Calif., favoring prompt acquiescence in General MacArthur's request for immediate aid in pursuing the war in the Pacific area; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A petition of sundry citizens of Mount Pleasant and vicinity, in the State of Michigan, praying for repeal of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency program as being an unnecessary waste of public funds and a hindrance to the production of an adequate food supply; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A resolution adopted by Maple River Grange, Michigan, favoring the enactment of House bill 1698, to amend the act entitled "An act to aid in stabilizing the cost of living" (Public Law No. 729, 77th Cong.), and House bill 2062, to require that parity reflect increased farm labor costs for the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and the act of October 2, 1942, and expressing opposition to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and its policy of subsidy payments to farmers; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The memorial of several supervisors of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad Co., of Fort Huron, Mich., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation making it illegal for foremen to organize; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution adopted by the child-care conference of Wayne County (Congress of Industrial Organizations) at Detroit, Mich., praying that the child-care program be placed under one agency or that a special agency be created to handle it as a war problem and also that adequate appropriations be made therefor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Resolution of Local No. 404, United Automobile Workers (American Federation of Labor), of Muskegon; Local No. 703, United Automobile Workers (American Federation of Labor); and Local No. 946, United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), all in the State of Michigan, protesting against the enactment of the so-called Austin-Wadsworth war-service bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A petition of sundry citizens of Wyandotte, Mich., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The petition of members and friends of the Calvary Mennonite Church, of the West Outer Drive, Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of pending legislation for the purpose of making marriage and divorce laws uniform throughout the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE RESOLUTIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I present and ask to have appropriately referred a number of resolutions in the nature of petitions and memorials adopted by the Legislature of California on various subjects and ask that they be printed in the RECORD, under the rule.

There being no objection, the resolutions presented by Mr. JOHNSON of California were referred to committees and ordered to be printed in the RECORD under the rule, as follows:

To the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Senate Resolution 94

Resolution relating to foot-and-mouth disease in imported cattle

Whereas a joint committee of this legislature has, in hearings relating to the shortage of meat in California, received expert testimony that if Argentine cattle were to be

imported into the United States such importation would be practically certain to result in outbreaks of the foot-and-mouth disease among California and other American cattle; and

Whereas such importation, instead of increasing the meat supply in the United States, would, by destruction of the American cattle supply, decrease the total amount available and subject the people of this country to the possible harmful effects of eating diseased meat; and

Whereas the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, through Dr. S. C. Fladness, undertook an investigation of the situation in Argentina with respect to prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease about a year ago, and has apparently made a report on the situation to the Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas the officers of this State charged with the administration of laws designed to protect the people and animals of this State against the foot-and-mouth disease have made appropriate efforts to obtain that report or the results thereof and despite the legitimate interest of the people of this country in the results of this report it has thus far been unavailable: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That in order to protect the livestock of this country, its food supply, and its general economy the Members of the Congress of the United States from California be, and they are hereby, requested to demand a copy of this report so that there shall be no secrecy upon a matter that is so vital to the well-being of every man, woman, and child in this country, and if such demand fails to make the report available that the Congress of the United States, by and through its appropriate committees, subpoena Dr. S. C. Fladness to testify as to the results of his investigation of the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Argentina, and any other country from which the Federal administration proposed to import cattle; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from California in the Congress of the United States.

To the Committee on Banking and Currency—two resolutions:

Senate Resolution 99

Whereas the American Meat Institute has evolved a program to achieve proper distribution of meat to the armed forces, to the civilian population, and to lend-lease without interfering with the wartime objective of inflation control; and

Whereas such program is the result of the work of more than two hundred men, including 22 institute committees, over a period of several weeks and was approved at a meeting of the directors of the institute appointed by members from all parts of the United States; and

Whereas this program was endorsed by the joint livestock committee representing 93 organizations engaged in the production, feeding, and marketing of livestock; and

Whereas it appears that the basis of the program consists of an integrated, centralized control having authority to correlate slaughter and Government buying, with civilian needs in order at all times to keep the supply consistent with the demand; and

Whereas it appears to this body that such purposes are sound: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That it hereby endorses the meat-industry program for solving wartime meat problems; and be it further

Resolved, That Chester C. Davis, Food Administrator, be and he is hereby memorialized to place the full authority to achieve the objectives of such a program in a person and staff thoroughly and practically experienced in the problems of the meat industry; and be it further

Resolved, That such person and staff be aided by an advisory committee appointed by appropriate Government authority to represent the meat industry in all its phases and locations; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate transmit copies of this resolution by mail to the President and Vice President of the United States and to the Members of the Congress of the United States from California; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate telegraph the contents of this resolution to the Honorable Chester C. Davis, Food Administrator; the Honorable Prentiss Brown, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration; the Honorable James Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization; and the Honorable Alfred J. Elliott, chairman of the California delegation in the House of Representatives.

And—

House Resolution 167

Whereas the American Meat Institute has evolved a program to achieve proper distribution of meat to the armed forces, to the civilian population, and to lend-lease without interfering with the wartime objective of inflation control; and

Whereas such program is the result of the work of more than 200 men, including 22 institute committees, over a period of several weeks and was approved at a meeting of the directors of the institute appointed by members from all parts of the United States; and

Whereas this program was endorsed by the joint livestock committee representing 93 organizations engaged in the production, feeding, and marketing of livestock; and

Whereas it appears that the basis of the program consists of an integrated, centralized control having authority to correlate slaughter and Government buying with civilian needs in order at all times to keep the supply consistent with the demand; and

Whereas it appears to this body that such purposes are sound: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That it hereby endorses the meat-industry program for solving wartime meat problems; and be it further

Resolved, That Chester C. Davis, Food Administrator, be, and he is hereby, memorialized to place the full authority to achieve the objectives of such a program in a person and staff thoroughly and practically experienced in the problems of the meat industry; and be it further

Resolved, That such person and staff be aided by an advisory committee appointed by appropriate Government authority to represent the meat industry in all its phases and locations; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly transmit copies of this resolution by mail to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to the Members of the Congress of the United States from California; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly telegraph the contents of this resolution to the Honorable Chester C. Davis, Food Administrator, the Honorable Prentiss Brown, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, the Honorable James Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, and the Honorable Alfred J. Elliott, chairman of the California delegation in the House of Representatives.

To the Committee on Commerce:

Senate Joint Resolution 23

Joint resolution relative to memorializing the War Production Board to rescind its revocation of the order to reconstruct the Albion River Bridge

Whereas there exists on the Mendocino coast a bridge spanning Albion River which is 18½ miles south of the city of Fort Bragg; and

Whereas the precarious condition of this bridge is manifested by its excessive swaying and deflection; and

Whereas its complete failure may occur at any moment, since it is impossible to maintain it in a safe condition; and

Whereas this bridge is of the utmost necessity in moving war materials, particularly redwood lumber from the sawmills of the Caspar Lumber Co., at Caspar, Calif.; the Union Lumber Co., at Fort Bragg, and the Rockport Lumber Co., at Rockport, Calif.; and

Whereas the War Department is now building an airport to be located 3½ miles north of this bridge and thus it is essential to have the road open for delivery of materials for war; and

Whereas this bridge spans a deep canyon with no detour available and the failure of the structure would disrupt traffic so as to require the use of a circuitous route over unimproved mountain roads with attendant delay in ultimate delivery of vital war materials to the San Francisco Bay area; and

Whereas failure of this bridge would impede the shipments of lumber, transportation of fish and farm products, and would result in the blocking of the coast road to all civilian and military traffic; and

Whereas a contract was let by the California State Department of Public Works to reconstruct the Albion River Bridge; and

Whereas, by an order issued by C. E. Wilson, executive vice president of the War Production Board, on March 31, 1943, the preference order for the construction of the new bridge was revoked: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California hereby respectfully urges that the War Production Board rescind its cancellation order and continue with the work of having the Albion River Bridge reconstructed; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate transmit copies of this resolution to C. E. Wilson, executive vice president of the War Production Board, in Washington, D. C., and a copy each to the Congressmen and Senators from California.

GRAZING OF CATTLE IN NATIONAL PARK AREAS—RESOLUTION OF CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I also present and ask to have appropriately referred a telegram, embodying a resolution signed by J. A. Beek, secretary of the Senate of the State of California, which is in the nature of a memorial.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The telegram embodying a resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., April 16, 1943.

HON. HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I am directed by the senate to telegraph to you the following Senate Resolution No. 104, adopted by the senate relative to grazing of cattle on or adjacent to national parks:

"Whereas the war effort requires increased production of livestock and to that end various agencies of the Federal Government have requested and sought to encourage the increased production thereof; and

"Whereas over one-half million acres of California's best range land are now in military reservations where livestock cannot be grazed, and this loss must be replaced by other land if increased production is to be had; and

"Whereas there are within the State of California several national parks which have an overabundant supply of feed capable of supporting large numbers of livestock throughout the summer months without endangering the food supply for deer and other wildlife and without interfering with the use and enjoyment of such parks by tourists who are now unable to use the park facilities to the same extent as in years past; and

"Whereas thousands of acres of range lands adjacent to the Lassen Volcanic National Park, heretofore used, have been made unusable for grazing purposes because of threatened livestock trespass action against livestock owners in the event their livestock wanders into the park and by requiring fencing which has not heretofore been required; and

"Whereas, by reason of the aforesaid policy, thousands of acres of feed in the counties of Tehama, Shasta, Lassen, Inyo, Tulare, Fresno, Mono, Tuolumne, Mariposa, and others have been made unusable to producers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Federal authorities be, and the same are hereby, requested to make available the grazing lands within the national parks in California to the livestock producers of this State; and be it further

Resolved, That the lands adjacent to the Lassen Volcanic National Park be made available by a more liberal policy as to the incidental trespass of livestock from said lands in said park; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is directed to send by telegram a copy of this resolution to Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and to the Senators and Congressmen representing California in the Congress of the United States."

J. A. BEEK,
Secretary of the Senate,
State of California.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY—COMPENSATION TO CIVILIANS

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I present and ask to have printed in the RECORD a concurrent resolution adopted by the General Assembly of South Carolina, and also to have it referred to the Finance Committee, which is now considering Senate bill 450.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact Senate bill 450 regarding compensation to civilians

Whereas the United States is engaged in a total war and many civilians are patriotically contributing their services in such necessary activities as civilian defense work; and

Whereas many of these civilians, including the civilian defense workers, may be injured and become burdens on their families or society unless provision is made to protect them from financial loss caused by such injuries; and

Whereas the members of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina believe that the Federal Government should make provision to protect these citizens rendering invaluable service to our country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the President and the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact Senate bill 450, introduced by Senator PEPPER, which provides for compensation to civilians, including civilian defense workers; and be it

Further resolved, That the chief clerk of the house of representatives transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice

President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and the Representatives from South Carolina.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CHANGE OF NAME OF COLUMBIA ARMY AIR BASE

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I also present and ask to have printed in the RECORD a concurrent resolution passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina in connection with the change of name of the Columbia Army Air Base to the Lexington County Air Base, South Carolina, and to have the concurrent resolution referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution to memorialize the War Department of the United States, or such board or officer as has authority thereabout to change the name of the Columbia Army Air Base to Lexington County Air Base

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina has given to the Army air base in Lexington County the name "The Lexington County Air Base"; and

Whereas the county of Lexington provided the necessary funds for such base, but it has since been designated by the name Columbia Army Air Base: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the War Department of the United States of America, or such other board or officer as has authority thereabout, be, and he is hereby, requested to change the name of said air base to the "Lexington County Army Air Base."

FOOD PRODUCTION—PLEDGE OF PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, it is common knowledge today among the people of America that the food production effort which must be put forth by this Nation will be without precedent in our history, and that to achieve the goals in view and to meet all the demands which are being placed upon America's food production capacities will require the whole-hearted cooperation of every one of our citizens, as well as a tremendous effort on the part of all those who are engaged in the farming industry.

There is no group in America which more fully appreciates the need for complete success in this food production venture than the farmers of America, themselves. The farmers of America, although their efforts have in large part been restricted in recent years by means of a thorough-going program of governmental regimentation, have, nevertheless, responded to this great food production program with enthusiasm and determination.

As an indication of the manner in which the farmers of America have resolved to meet these food production needs, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a letter which I received from the Region 1 Office of the Department of Agriculture, under date of April 13, 1943, which letter sets forth the increased yields for a number of vital commodities

which the farmers of Pennsylvania have pledged themselves to attain in the year 1943. These pledges make clear the fact that despite all the difficulties and problems that are now plaguing the farmer—manpower shortage, lack of equipment and supplies, and unsatisfactory price arrangements—the farmers of Pennsylvania and America are determined to do their utmost to hasten the day of our complete military victory, by meeting the food production goals which this Nation has set for itself.

Mr. President, I ask that this communication be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in order that its members may be advised of the tremendous food production accomplishments which the farmers of Pennsylvania have undertaken to achieve during the year 1943.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, REGION 1,
Upper Darby, Pa., April 13, 1943.

Hon. JAMES JOHN DAVIS,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. DAVIS: We recently sent to farmers who are cooperating with the Farm Security Administration in Pennsylvania the attached letter asking them whether they are producing more food and how we can help them to do so. I feel that their replies are illuminating and I thought you would like to see a few representative ones, copies of which I am attaching. We can make available the entire file from your State if you want to look them over.

What impresses me most about these letters is the fact that these farmers feel that they and other American farmers like them can increase their food production. These families have qualified themselves as authorities by producing far more than their share in the food increases for 1942. You may have seen the recent announcement by the Department of Agriculture reporting that Farm Security families throughout the Nation, although constituting only 7.6 percent of the Nation's farmers, increased their milk production in 1942 by 1,419,000,000 pounds, which was 36 percent of the total increase in that year for the Nation. Their increases in other war-needed commodities also were much greater than their proportionate share.

Farm Security families in Pennsylvania have pledged further increases in 1943. To some of us their 1943 pledges, like those in 1942, seemed quite ambitious in face of production difficulties. However, these families have ample labor in their own large families and, considering their splendid accomplishments during 1942, I am inclined to place their collective judgment of what they can do above our own. The pledged increases for 1943 over 1941 in war-needed commodities for Pennsylvania are as follows:

Milk, 44.3 percent, 59,041,600 pounds; eggs, 63.8 percent, 1,628,270 dozen; poultry, 72.5 percent, 1,154,410 pounds; pork, 92 percent, 3,051,960 pounds; beef, 76.9 percent, 1,179,970 pounds; dry beans, 84.3 percent, 122,940 pounds; and soybeans, 497.9 percent, 53,436 bushels.

These borrowers, of course, assume that the assistance they need will be available. The replies to our letter indicate that their chief concern is to get credit, technical supervision, and equipment necessary to do the job. With larger operators, of course, the factor of labor would be at the top of the list; but, as I have already pointed out, this is not a major problem with these family farmers who need only

the assistance necessary to put their family labor in full-time work.

We are bending all our efforts to assist all farmers, large and small, to maintain and increase their food production to meet our mounting war and civilian needs. I would be glad at any time to have you get in touch with me or with Carson F. Mertz, 108 West Beaver Avenue, State College, Pa., who is State director for the Farm Security Administration in Pennsylvania, for any further information.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Wood,
Regional Director.

LIQUOR SALES AROUND MILITARY CAMPS AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS—LIST OF PETITIONS

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point a list of 4,208 petitions favoring the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States. The petitions are listed by States and the towns from which they come.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

List of petitions received by the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860:

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|----------------------------|-----|
| Alabama: | |
| Dora..... | 3 |
| Jasper..... | 1 |
| Robertsdale..... | 112 |
| Tyler..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 117 |
| California: | |
| Calusa..... | 1 |
| Exeter..... | 1 |
| Los Angeles..... | 35 |
| Oakland..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 38 |
| Connecticut: Hartford..... | 1 |
| Colorado: | |
| Colorado Springs..... | 2 |
| Fort Collins..... | 97 |
| Greeley..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 100 |
| Florida: Zephyrhills..... | 1 |
| Georgia: Buford..... | 1 |
| Illinois: | |
| Chicago..... | 1 |
| Moweaqua..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 2 |
| Iowa: | |
| Boyd..... | 1 |
| Clarion..... | 1 |
| Jesup..... | 1 |
| Newton..... | 1 |
| Oskaloosa..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 5 |
| Kansas: | |
| Kansas City..... | 1 |
| Topeka..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 3 |
| Louisiana: | |
| Choudrant..... | 1 |
| Crowley..... | 2 |
| Winnfield..... | 3 |
| Total..... | 6 |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Maine: Brunswick..... | 1 |
| Maryland: Fort Meade..... | 1 |
| Massachusetts: | |
| Brockton..... | 1 |
| Middleboro..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 2 |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Michigan: | |
| Bay City..... | 1 |
| Fenton..... | 1 |
| Gobles..... | 1 |
| Howell..... | 1 |
| Lachine..... | 1 |
| Ludington..... | 1 |
| Muskegon..... | 1 |
| Port Huron..... | 1 |
| Saugatuck..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 9 |

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Missouri: | |
| Ava..... | 87 |
| Edina..... | 28 |
| Kansas City..... | 41 |
| Milan..... | 82 |
| Monroe City..... | 18 |
| Warrensburg..... | 60 |
| Webb City..... | 564 |
| Total..... | 880 |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Nebraska: | |
| Axtell..... | 1 |
| Crookston..... | 1 |
| Greenwood..... | 1 |
| Kearney..... | 2 |
| Pallisade..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 6 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| New York: | |
| Albany..... | 1 |
| Binghamton..... | 25 |
| Canandaigua..... | 1 |
| Corning..... | 95 |
| Falconer..... | 1 |
| Fulton..... | 16 |
| Highland..... | 27 |
| Houghton..... | 77 |
| Ilion..... | 1 |
| Lynbrook..... | 1 |
| Newark..... | 1 |
| New York City..... | 1 |
| North Chili..... | 138 |
| North Tonawanda..... | 1 |
| Rochester..... | 1 |
| Stanfordville..... | 45 |
| Total..... | 432 |
| North Carolina: Asheboro..... | 1 |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Ohio: | |
| Huron..... | 1 |
| New Philadelphia..... | 1 |
| Pioneer..... | 1 |
| Youngstown..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 4 |

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Oklahoma: | |
| Ada..... | 67 |
| Aline..... | 16 |
| Apache..... | 16 |
| Boise City..... | 71 |
| Crescent..... | 167 |
| Duke..... | 6 |
| Duncan..... | 17 |
| El Reno..... | 14 |
| Enid..... | 281 |
| Fort Cobb..... | 38 |
| Gage..... | 50 |
| Kenton..... | 162 |
| Muskogee..... | 19 |
| Oklahoma City..... | 1 |
| Perkins..... | 25 |
| Pond Creek..... | 103 |
| Selling..... | 55 |
| Shattuck..... | 1 |
| Stillwater..... | 24 |

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Oklahoma—Continued. | |
| Thomas..... | 18 |
| Tulsa..... | 147 |
| Tupelo..... | 172 |
| Wayoka..... | 1 |
| Weatherford..... | 10 |
| Wheeler..... | 18 |
| Woodward..... | 272 |
| Total..... | 1,771 |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Oregon: Pendleton..... | 1 |
|------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Pennsylvania: | |
| Allentown..... | 1 |
| Camp Hill..... | 1 |
| Harrisburg..... | 1 |
| Mechanicsburg..... | 1 |
| Newton..... | 1 |
| Philadelphia..... | 3 |
| Quarryville..... | 1 |
| Ruffs Dale..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 10 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| South Dakota: Bonella Springs..... | 29 |
| Tennessee: Jonesboro..... | 1 |

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Texas: | |
| Austin..... | 1 |
| Belton..... | 27 |
| Big Spring..... | 19 |
| Blue Grove..... | 1 |
| Buckholts..... | 2 |
| Caldwell..... | 2 |
| Claude..... | 35 |
| Cleburne..... | 1 |
| Dalhart..... | 15 |
| Dallas..... | 112 |
| Dayton..... | 1 |
| Elgin..... | 23 |
| Fort Worth..... | 1 |
| Galveston..... | 1 |
| Graham..... | 68 |
| Hereford..... | 60 |
| Houston..... | 2 |
| Junction..... | 2 |
| Keene..... | 156 |
| Killeen..... | 79 |
| Lyford..... | 2 |
| Mason..... | 2 |
| Pettus..... | 1 |
| Pittsburg..... | 1 |
| Raymondville..... | 24 |
| Robstown..... | 2 |
| San Antonio..... | 1 |
| San Juan..... | 1 |
| Taylor..... | 7 |
| Waco..... | 1 |
| Weslaco..... | 55 |
| Wichita Falls..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 717 |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Vermont: Burlington..... | 1 |
| Virginia: Maxwell..... | 1 |

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Washington: | |
| Custer..... | 17 |
| Pullman..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 18 |

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Wisconsin: | |
| Clintonville..... | 47 |
| Madison..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 49 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| District of Columbia: Washington..... | 1 |
|---------------------------------------|---|

Grand total..... 4,208

INSPECTIONS OF STEEL PLATE BY CARNEGIE-ILLINOIS STEEL CORPORATION— ADDITIONAL REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM (PT. 7 OF REPT. NO. 10)

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, from the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, and at the re-

quest of the chairman of the committee, I submit an additional report on steel, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and also in report form.

I will say, Mr. President, I believe that the report and press release cover the situation. Other than that, I merely suggest that the Members of the Senate read the report, which will be available to them tomorrow morning.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received, printed, and printed in the RECORD.

The report above referred to is as follows:

The Irvin Works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, is a continuous-strip steel mill erected for the purpose of producing huge quantities of strip sheet steel, primarily for use in the manufacture of automobiles. Mills of this type have been switched to the manufacture of steel plate for use in ship construction. They were not built for that purpose, and their operation as plate mills involves certain technical difficulties. These included the lack of facilities for the stacking of plate for cooling by air. At the Irvin plant there was no room for the creation of sufficient additional stacking facilities, and it was necessary either to limit production to the quantity of plate that could be air cooled or to quench and cool the plate by artificial means. The latter practice was adopted, and after some difficulties, techniques have been developed which it is believed enable a good rate of production to be made without so injuring the product as to cause it to fail to meet specifications. In the course of these experiments many heats of steel were rejected for failure to meet specifications.

The responsibility for the quality of the steel plate produced at the Irvin Works was, in the first instance, that of the chief metallurgist of the plant.

The steel plate was purchased chiefly for Government use by or on behalf of the Navy for naval ships, the Maritime Commission for merchant ships, and the Treasury for lend-lease operations. The specifications as to quality were determined by the several Government agencies in accordance with their conception of what they needed for the purposes for which they desired to use the plate.

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, like most other steel companies, had a practice of taking a so-called ladle test of the open-hearth steel produced by it, from which it determined the chemical analysis of each heat or batch of steel produced. The slabs produced from each heat were numbered, and a system was set up to keep a record of the applicable heat number, so that only slabs having proper chemical structure would be used to produce plate of specified character and so that the customer could be informed as to the chemical analysis of the heat from which the plates delivered to it were made.

Most of the Government agencies, relying upon the integrity of the company, did not have a practice of checking as to the chemical analysis. The Navy, however, took test borings of the completed plate purchased by it from which chemical analyses were made by it. There is a range within which it is expected that such analyses would differ from those made from ladle samples. Before the hearings, the committee requested that the Navy furnish any information which it had on this and all other phases of the situation. On April 16, the Navy informed the committee that it had examined its records and that they indicate no variance from which the Navy can conclude that the steel furnished to it was chemically defective.

No such check can be made as to the chemical nature of the steel furnished to other agencies.

The undisputed testimony before the committee was that through carelessness and negligence the heat numbers of approximately 5 percent of the steel processed at the Irvin Works were transposed or otherwise lost. Instead of taking the action necessary to trace the correct numbers or to insure their careful notation in the future, a practice was evolved by which false and fake chemical analyses were entered in the records. Analyses were made up which would be within the range which could be expected from the grade of steel that was supposed to have been put through the mill. The company admitted the practice and denied that it had been known to or countenanced by its chief officials, who apparently were not sufficiently familiar with the operations of their own plant to know its limitations. The company asserts that with exceptions, said by the company to be rare, the steel processed in the mill was of the grades which should have produced plates that would have been accepted if an honest and true chemical analysis had been made. This appears to have been true of the plate tested by the Navy. The committee at all times has assumed that it was true of at least most of the plate furnished to the agencies that made no chemical analyses. However, the chance of detection in the case of such steel plate was much smaller. When dishonesty exists, it is difficult if not impossible to accept a plea to the effect that "Our people were dishonest, but they would not be that dishonest."

In addition to, and in the opinion of the committee, much more important than the faking and falsifying of the chemical analyses, there was a practice of faking and falsifying the physical tests to which the finished steel plates were subjected to determine their tensile strength. It was more important because even the right grade of steel with a proper chemical analysis might make poor plate for a number of reasons. This would be especially true if the mill was run beyond the capacity to quench properly or if such quenching was not properly done. It was also more important because no customer, including the Navy, had a practice of making tests other than those made on company testing machines operated by company employees. The Navy exercised more care in this respect than the other agencies because the machines were operated by company employees in the presence and under the supervision of Navy inspectors, which was not done except in rare instances by the other agencies.

However, the men in charge of making these tests for the company testified that about 5 percent or more of these physical tests were deliberately faked for the purpose of falsely reporting that it was in accordance with specifications. In most instances this was accomplished either by manipulating or misreading the testing machines so as to produce a result better than the true result. The company men in charge of the operation of the machines testified that they instructed the testers under them to cheat, but not to cheat by more than 2,000 to 3,000 pounds. It has not yet been determined whether such limitations were followed by all the workmen.

In some instances where the test was so low as to require a retest a sample of different plate was substituted for the purpose of assuring that the retest would be successful.

The Navy has informed the committee that its records indicated that the tests were being properly run in the presence of its inspectors and that it could not reasonably be expected to frustrate the deliberate and dishonest but successful attempts to deceive its inspectors. The committee agrees with the Navy that

there can be no complete defense against dishonesty. The Navy does not in any way dispute the evidence, which remains uncontradicted by the company, that many of the physical tests, including many in the presence of Navy inspectors, were faked.

The committee accepts the Navy's conclusion that it set up procedures which, except for dishonesty, would have protected it. It should also be pointed out, as was done at the hearing, that the Navy inspectors caught one company tester cheating and complained to the management with the result that he was demoted and transferred to other work by the men whose instructions he was following.

In addition, there was evidence that plate which had failed to pass visual inspection for laminations and other physical defects was passed.

This case requires particular emphasis because of the improper and obstructive attitude which was taken as to it by the Carnegie-Illinois Corporation when the matter was first brought to its attention. Instead of co-operating in an investigation of a serious situation which had arisen by reason of the carelessness and negligence of the management, it attempted to delay and obstruct the investigation by refusing access to records and an opportunity to examine witnesses. When it became impossible to continue such tactics, it resorted to attempts to minimize the importance of dishonesty which it was forced to admit had been practiced by its employees. The presentation of its case before the committee was marked by a lack of frankness and candor.

There has been discussion recently as to the Carnegie-Illinois situation, much of it obviously inspired by the company's efforts to escape the public condemnation of its careless disregard of Government specifications.

It should be noted, however, that no company official has taken such a position publicly. Mr. B. F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, stated to the committee: "We are just as shocked to get these facts as you and we are just as desirous of correcting them as you are" and "I consider it was very, very poor management."

The opinion of the War Production Board with respect to the actions of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation was succinctly stated in a letter from Mr. C. E. Wilson, executive vice chairman of the War Production Board, to Mr. Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, dated March 24, 1943, in which he stated that:

"The evidence taken at the closed hearing of the Truman committee on March 22 and at the public hearing yesterday seems beyond question to substantiate the charges of falsification of records and tests at the Irvin works. Although the evidence adduced to date does not prove that the culpability for the falsification goes higher than the chief metallurgist, Mr. McGarrity, it does nevertheless indicate, in our opinion, poor management on the part of the officials of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

"Needless to say, this entire situation has deeply disturbed us at the War Production Board, and we are determined, as we feel certain you are too, that immediate steps shall be taken to put an end to all falsifications, to take appropriate disciplinary action with regard to those responsible for such practices no matter how high in the organization they may be, and finally so to readjust your organization that in the future we can look forward with the fullest confidence to effective, efficient, and straightforward operation of your corporation and its subsidiaries."

The committee has been assured that the above statements still constitute the official opinion of Mr. Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Mr. Hiland G. Batchelor, Director of the Steel Division

of the War Production Board. Mr. Olds has replied to Mr. Wilson that steps are being taken to comply with the demand of the War Production Board.

The committee is also authorized to state that the above statements of Mr. Wilson upon behalf of the War Production Board were made after consultation with the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission and are concurred in by both of them.

The committee's attention has been called to the fact that there has recently been much more vigilance by inspectors to make certain that specifications are fully complied with and that in some instances, as, for example, visual inspection for physical defects such as lamination, the specifications are written in such general terms as to leave considerable room for the exercise of judgment on the part of inspectors.

The committee has been informed that plate mills which are under construction at Provo, Utah, and at the Homestead works, which were originally supposed to have been completed and in production this spring, have been unavoidably delayed by reason of the aluminum program. It has also been informed that a slab mill in another plant of the United States Steel Corporation has been so overloaded that it may have to shut down for extensive repairs and rebuilding, which would mean a loss of 80,000 to 90,000 tons of steel plate per month. This will throw an extraordinary burden upon the continuous strip sheet mills which, according to Mr. Hiland Batchelor, Director of the Steel Division of the War Production Board, were never intended to be used in the production of plate and cannot operate indefinitely on heavy production. For example, according to Mr. Fairless, Irvin Works was designed to turn out a maximum of 50,000 tons a month of the products for which it was designed. According to Mr. Fairless:

"This taxed finishing capacity to a point where the material had to move rapidly or the mill would have been forced to shut down. Inspection could not keep pace with production."

After the hearings by this committee and the express instructions of the War Production Board, a vigilant inspection has been instituted and the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation fears that it will not be able to maintain its production if it is required to conform to the specifications required by the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission.

Difficulties are also being encountered by it and other companies, due to the rigid construction placed on inspection instructions such as those dealing with the visual examination for physical defects where necessarily there is a wide latitude for difference of opinion.

Mr. Nelson has telegraphed all companies asking that in determining these questions of judgment, where reasonable men might properly differ, the inspectors should not be too strict. Mr. Nelson desires to make it clear that the telegram did not mean that specifications subject to exact ascertainment should be disregarded. He has requested the committee to include in its report a statement that he has read and concurs in the report.

Neither Mr. Nelson nor any other responsible official has suggested that the chemical analyses or physical tests for tensile strength and elongation should be disregarded. The determination as to whether such tests indicate that the steel is up to specifications does not involve judgment. It either is or is not.

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation has suggested that specifications are too strict and that some steel that would be rejected under the specifications would be suitable for the uses for which it is intended. The specifications are of course to be determined by the Navy Department and the

Maritime Commission. They have not been changed, but studies are about to be made to determine whether in the opinion of the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission they can safely be changed.

The committee believes that if the specifications of the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission are unduly high and that an increase of production can be obtained by revising the specifications so as to make them read the way they should have read in the first place, such specifications should be revised. This is especially true if, after a study which the committee understands is about to be instituted, facts as to the metallurgy of the steel plate as used in welded hull construction are developed which were not known and understood by the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission at the time that they determined their specifications. However, if such studies should indicate that the specifications as they now exist are proper and that they cannot be safely reduced, even under the exigencies of war, then a full and honest inspection in accordance with those specifications should be required, regardless of the effect upon production unless special uses can be developed for substandard plate marked, priced, and used as such.

The committee understands that it is the position of the Navy Department, the Maritime Commission, and the War Production Board, and it certainly is the position of the committee, that all suppliers of materials to Government agencies must supply them in strict conformity to the specifications determined by the agencies. Such suppliers must not substitute their opinion for that of the Government agencies. Particularly, they must not falsify inspections or engage in other practices for the purpose of deceiving Government agencies into accepting materials which differ from those ordered. Where the suppliers of materials believe that they could safely be subjected to different standards of quality from those prescribed by the Government agencies, it is their duty to call such facts to the attention of the Government agencies for acceptance or rejection of the suggestions.

The committee recommends that all suppliers of materials to Government agencies examine their inspection practices in accordance with the above statement. The committee expects their inspections to be honestly made. There is no substitute for honesty. There is no excuse for frauds.

Similarly, there is no occasion to permit at this critical time any loss of production through overextreme cautiousness in the interpretation of specifications in those cases where for good practical reasons specifications must allow for some exercise of judgment, due caution, and care on the part of inspectors.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on April 16, 1943, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 899) to amend the act approved January 2, 1942, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries."

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRIDGES:

S. 1016. A bill to permit individuals to deduct from gross income for income-tax purposes certain amounts paid as life-insurance premiums; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HILL:

S. 1017. A bill for the relief of W. J. King; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 1018. A bill providing for payments to States and their political subdivisions in lieu of taxes on real property acquired by the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

DISCLOSURE OF GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA MATERIAL

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I am submitting today in the Senate two resolutions requiring the Office of War Information and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to file with the Secretary of the Senate all propaganda material which this country is distributing to the people of foreign nations and to its own armed forces.

Under present conditions, propaganda is undoubtedly a valuable weapon in the war, although I think its importance is overemphasized by many. Faced with a propaganda directed against us, it is undoubtedly necessary to resort to counter propaganda and to psychological attacks upon the morale of the enemy. Our Government is, therefore, spending millions of dollars today on short-wave propaganda to foreign countries in every conceivable language and for the distribution of printed matter throughout the world.

It is obvious to me that the people of the United States want to know what is being said in their behalf. What promises are being made? What statements of national policy are being disseminated throughout the world? Ugly rumors are abroad that much of this short-wave broadcasting is futile and idiotic, and very inferior to that of other nations. It is said that some of it is communistic and some of it is fascist, and that much of it tries to play European politics, about which we know nothing, instead of presenting the American point of view.

We certainly do not wish to be accused later of double-crossing foreign people because we do not carry out the statements made secretly in our behalf and without our knowledge by irresponsible Government employees, many of whom are not even Americans.

There can be no claim that this material must be kept secret, for in its very nature it is being broadcast to all the world. It is already in the hands of all enemy governments and United Nations governments. Only in America it seems to be impossible to obtain copies, and the American people are the only people in the world who do not have access to it.

Finally, it is important that there be a complete historical record of all features of this propaganda organization. Unless an official record is required, much of the material is likely to be destroyed. Perhaps some of it is already destroyed.

I am also submitting a resolution to require the filing of O. W. I. material distributed to the armed forces. Conceivably some of this may require secrecy, and I have therefore provided that upon request of the general staffs secrecy will be ordered, but I doubt whether the heads of the armed forces are transmitting any secret orders or instructions to their soldiers and sailors

through the O. W. I. Samples of O. W. I. propaganda which we have already seen lead me to doubt seriously whether the soldiers are receiving an impartial account of the facts dealt with by the propaganda they receive. Propaganda by any government is basically dangerous. We have seen the effects of its misuse in foreign lands. Surely in the United States of America there is no reason why it should be conducted in secret.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The two resolutions submitted by the Senator from Ohio will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 140) was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Whereas the Government of the United States during the war period has found it necessary to embark upon a campaign of transmitting news, information, and propaganda to the peoples of foreign lands by radio, written literature, and motion pictures; and

Whereas it is highly desirable that the Congress and the people of the United States have full information regarding the matter which is thus being distributed, including particularly the policies declared and promises made in their behalf; and

Whereas, although this matter is being widely disseminated to enemy nations and is necessarily fully available to the people of enemy nations and of the United Nations, but is not available to the American people, the Congress of the United States, and the American press and radio: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Director of the Office of War Information and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs are hereby directed to file with the Secretary of the Senate of the United States within 2 weeks after the passage of this resolution:

(1) Authoritative transcripts of all material broadcast since January 1, 1943, by short wave or otherwise, to countries other than the United States of America, including the nations of the Western Hemisphere, this material to be deposited both in the language in which it was broadcast and in a direct English translation thereof, together with actual recordings of such broadcasts where such recordings are available;

(2) Copies of all written literature distributed in any manner among the people of such foreign countries since September 1, 1942, this material to be deposited in the form and language in which it was distributed, and in a direct English translation thereof;

(3) Copies or prints of all motion pictures, or other visual material circulated among the people of such foreign countries since September 1, 1942; be it further

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution the Director of the Office of War Information and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs shall deposit daily with the Secretary of the Senate of the United States the material described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) above within 72 hours after any such material reaches the foreign people to whom it is directed; be it further

Resolved, That the material so deposited shall, upon its deposit with the Secretary of the Senate, be available for inspection, study, and publication by authorized representatives of Members of Congress and by authorized representatives of the press, radio, and magazines of the United States.

The resolution (S. Res. 141) was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Whereas the Office of War Information is producing sound-recorded material, printed

material, motion pictures, and other visual material, and distributing the same to the armed forces of the United States; and

Whereas the men in such armed forces do not have available all the information and material distributed through ordinary press, radio, and motion-picture channels, and particularly when they are overseas their information is largely dependent on the material supplied by the Office of War Information; and

Whereas the citizens of the United States, and particularly the relatives of members of the armed forces, have a direct and vital interest in knowing what material is supplied to the armed forces: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Director of the Office of War Information is hereby directed to deposit with the Secretary of the Senate all such material, whether sound recorded, printed, written, or filmed, within 1 week after such material is distributed to the armed forces of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That such material shall upon deposit with the Secretary of the Senate, be available for inspection, study, and publication by authorized representatives of Congress and authorized representatives of the press, radio, and magazines of the United States; unless in any case it is accompanied by a certificate of the General Staff of the Army or the General Staff of the Navy that such material is a military secret, in which case such material shall be deposited in the Congressional Library and preserved for public use whenever the General Staff giving the certificate shall certify that secrecy is no longer necessary.

COMMENDATION OF SENATOR CHANDLER'S ADDRESS ON CONDITIONS IN THE PACIFIC AREA

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, with the consent of the able junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], I ask to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter which I wrote him last week end regarding the thoroughly inspiring address which he delivered in the Senate last Friday.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator A. B. CHANDLER,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR CHANDLER: I want to express my gratitude to you for your courageous, forthright speech in the Senate regarding the unescapable necessity of putting greater current emphasis upon our war in the Pacific. I can also speak for thousands of fathers and mothers in Michigan and Wisconsin whose boys largely constitute the Thirty-second Division, which has been carrying a large share of the bloody burden of the fighting in the Far East. It is entirely understandable why they should be deeply moved when General MacArthur asks for help. Day by day I hear from them in countless numbers.

I realize that civilians must leave decisions of strategy in a global war to the military experts. (I hope this distinctly includes "civilians" in high places.) I do not propose to be any sort of an armchair strategist attempting to interfere with the decisions of the General Staff upon which we must all depend for ultimate victory. But I do not believe it is amiss for us respectfully to remind these experts that there is a tremendous bulk of American public opinion which, while hating Hitler and enlisting for his total defeat, looks upon Japan as an equally prime enemy, particularly as respects our own American hazards.

In view of your personal investigations in the Pacific area, you have more of an authentic right to speak about these things than do some of the rest of us. That is why

I welcome your sturdy address. You have reflected my own mind; and I want to say so to you. I would not let up on Hitler in any degree; but I would hope and believe it is possible, in the distribution of our total resources of the United Nations, that MacArthur's men may be promptly sustained with more "tools" for an earlier and less costly Pacific victory than may otherwise be possible.

With warm personal regards,
Cordially and faithfully yours,
A. H. VANDENBERG.

THE FUTURE OF SMALL BUSINESS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MURRAY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Has Small Business a Future" delivered by him at a meeting of the Greater Cleveland Council Smaller Business of America, Inc., at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 26, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

JEFFERSON DAY PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR BROUGHTON OF NORTH CAROLINA

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Raleigh News and Observer of April 7, 1943, containing a proclamation by Governor Broughton, of North Carolina, in connection with the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, which appears in the Appendix.]

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS BY THE NAZIS—ADDRESS BY COL. JOHN J. GRIFFIN

[Mr. CLARK of Missouri asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on Jewish persecutions by the Nazis, delivered by Col. John J. Griffin, chairman of the Council of Draft Boards of St. Louis, Mo., on March 28, 1943, under the auspices of the St. Louis Council American Jewish Congress, which appears in the Appendix.]

COMMENT BY GOULD LINCOLN ON SPEECH OF SENATOR CHANDLER AS TO STRENGTHENING FORCES IN PACIFIC AREA

[Mr. HOLMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Chandler, in Demanding Strengthening of Pacific, Sounds Doctrine That Is Good Americanism," written by Gould Lincoln and published in the Washington Evening Star of April 17, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

COMMENT BY FRED PASLEY ON SENATOR CHANDLER'S SPEECH AS TO STRENGTHENING FORCES IN PACIFIC AREA

[Mr. HOLMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "West Coast Menaced by Japs, Senate Told," written by Fred Pasley and published in the New York Daily News of April 17, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

JESSE JONES AND RUBBER PRODUCTION—ARTICLE BY OWEN L. SCOTT

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Jesse Jones Succeeds," written by Owen L. Scott, and published in the Washington Evening Star of April 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

REPORT OF NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD—ARTICLE BY GEORGE CREEL

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article relating to the recent report of the National Resources Planning Board entitled "From the Cradle to the Grave," written by George Creel and published in Collier's magazine for April 10, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

JOHN P. ALTGEID—ARTICLE BY IRVING DILLIARD

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article relating to the late John P. Altgeid entitled "The Eagle That Is Remembered," written by Irving Dilliard and published in the Survey Graphic for August 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

STEEL-PLATE PRODUCTION

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, the people of Pittsburgh have been shocked by recent reports that production of steel plates is threatening to fall off sharply. Pittsburgh newspapers have published reports that in one mill more than 100 cars of steel plates are backed up awaiting inspection. In another plant 50 carloads are backed up.

It is easy to imagine what this means to the war effort. Without a steady, full-volume supply of steel plates we simply will not get the destroyers and escort vessels we need, nor the merchant ships to carry supplies as the time comes for the invasion of Europe.

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette made a careful investigation of what is causing steel-plate production to fall off, and it concludes that it is due to a demoralizing fear that has swept the steel-inspection services in all the mills throughout the country as the result of disclosures made before the Truman committee.

I myself have not had time to make a personal inquiry, but I hope to do so and have something more to say about this matter at a later date. Meanwhile, for the information of the Senate I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD a number of illuminating articles and editorials which have appeared in recent days in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

There being no objection, the articles and editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of April 18, 1943]

AN EXPLANATION—"FAKED" STEEL CASE—ITS TECHNICAL SIDE

If you are interested in the technical side of the "guessed" or "faked" steel controversy, here are the facts as prepared by the Post-Gazette's Washington correspondent:

Plates produced at the Irvin works are rolled from slabs made at the Edgar Thomson works. Each slab is given a heat number which shows it to be within the analytical range as developed in the ladle test of the steel at Edgar Thomson and as required for the finished steel.

In the reheating of the slabs at the Irvin works preparatory to the rolling, the heat numbers become obliterated but the slabs are put into the reheating furnaces in rotation and are discharged from those furnaces in rotation, so that there could be little or no question that the plates produced analyzed correctly as determined by the heat ladle test at the Edgar Thomson works.

Under Navy regulations tensile strength tests are required on four pieces of steel out of every heat, the heats ranging from 120 to 190 tons. The American Bureau of Shipping regulations required two tests out of each heat.

The Navy regulations for ship plates call for a tensile strength of 60,000 pounds per square inch and the American Bureau of Shipping calls for a tensile strength of 58,000 pounds per square inch.

Different plates from the same heat upon tests of sheared portions inevitably show a variation of tensile strength and both in the

case of the Navy and the American Bureau of Shipping the requirement is for an average of 60,000 pounds and 58,000 pounds, respectively.

Material that might test as much as 3,000 pounds below the required standard would be acceptable if the average of the tests from any one heat was at the prescribed figure because the specifications call for steel from three to four times as strong as would be necessary to meet the stresses and strains to which ships have been subjected within human knowledge.

There were cases at Irvin works where steel for the American Bureau of Shipping failed to come up to the 58,000-pound specification but where it was over the 55,000-pound minimum. Instead of having the record show the precise tensile strength, testers "pulled up" the strength to the required 58,000 pounds, although required company procedures was to list the actual test result and notify the customers of such result to ascertain whether the customer desired the steel.

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of April 13, 1943]

STEEL SLUMP BLAMED ON TRUMAN COMMITTEE'S BUNGLING SLOWS WAR OUTPUT—PROBERS' FAILURE TO DEVELOP WHOLE STORY IN IRVIN PLANT CASE SCARES ENTIRE STEEL INDUSTRY
(By Raymond Z. Henle)

The Truman committee's sensational exposure involving production of steel plates was a distorted presentation of the facts because it brought out only a small part of the whole story, and it is threatening a dangerous slump in the entire steel industry.

An exhaustive, independent inquiry just completed by the Post-Gazette's Washington correspondent shows conclusively that steel plates rolled at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co.'s Irvin works were suitable for the use intended for them.

COMMITTEE'S PROBE IS HELD INADEQUATE

The Truman committee's investigation was inadequate and misleading because it failed to bring this cardinal point into the open.

The net result of the Senate inquiry has been to hamstring manufacture of steel plates so seriously that Navy and War Production Board officials believe the entire war effort may be in danger unless prevailing public impression can be corrected without delay.

Official production figures for April are not available, of course, but preliminary and informal reports to the War Production Board on production trends show that instead of April being the month in which all records for steel plate production would have been broken, this month's production may fall seriously below previous months—possibly fall off as much as 35 percent. The effect is being noticed equally on manufacture of steel itself and steel products other than steel plates.

These views can be corroborated by the Truman committee by the simple method of commanding the testimony of any of a half dozen admirals in the Navy or any of the top officials of the Maritime Commission or American Shipping Bureau. The Post-Gazette's Washington correspondent is able to state this as a fact.

SLOWING OF ENTIRE PROGRAM FEARED

Lower production prospects are due to the demoralizing fear the Senate inquiry has instilled into every steel plant, and even more significantly into every Government inspector—both those inspectors who come under the Navy's jurisdiction and those under the Maritime Commission.

Steel plates which were considered before the Truman committee's inquiry as satisfactory by any reasonable standards now are being subjected to time-killing precise methods of examination.

The Truman committee failed to show that all of the steel plates for the Navy—and in-

spected by Navy inspectors—precisely met Navy specifications. It failed to show that all of the steel plates intended for the Maritime Commission, and inspected by American Bureau of Shipping inspectors, were suitable for use in the construction of merchant vessels.

BAD WELDING POSSIBLY TROUBLE

There was no adequate testimony before the Truman committee to show that all Government specifications are based on a 3-to-1 and 4-to-1 safety factor, namely, that the Government requires steel plates three or four times as strong as really is needed to construct an ocean-going vessel, and that the Carnegie plates were only fractionally off maximum A. B. S. specifications for merchant vessels.

And if the Truman committee will reopen its investigation, it may find that the Kaiser-built tanker, which buckled, fell apart, not because of defective steel, but because of inferior welding—and it may develop some other interesting information.

The furor that has resulted from the Truman committee's inquiry was due, first, to the committee's failure to get at all the facts, and, second, to the unexplainable blundering by Carnegie officials in failing to tell their story of steel manufacture and the significance of what happened at the Irvin works.

The whole story—intelligently told and intelligently prodded—would have brought out that while a few Carnegie employees guessed or faked certain figures that are put down in computing the tensile strength of steel, there was never any question that the steel plates involved in the controversy were inadequate for safe construction of merchant vessels.

The net result of the Senate inquiry has been to hamstring the manufacture of steel plates so seriously that Navy and War Production Board officials believe the entire war effort may be in danger unless prevailing public impressions can be corrected without delay.

PROMPT ACTION HELD NECESSARY

Unless vigorous methods are taken quickly to dispel the fear and doubt that has spread over the entire steel industry from president to lowliest checker, and over the military and civilian inspectors corps connected with the industry, officials are convinced that the vital destroyer and escort vessel program—already behind schedule—may be seriously jeopardized.

This can be established by the Truman committee if it will take the trouble to call men like Rear Admiral Emory S. Land and Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, chairman and vice chairman of the Maritime Commission, or any of the admirals whose province of authority is in ship construction or procurement of material.

With the time believed near for our big invasion attempt, the critical importance of any delay in the escort and cargo vessel building program cannot be overestimated and it is significant that keenly worried Government officials for several days have been working on methods to overcome the harm that has been done.

AIM TO REASSURE FIRMS

Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, in company with the Maritime Commission and the Army and Navy, is advising all steel companies and all company and Government inspectors that while they must take measures to insure a continuation of reliable steel, they must cease letting their fear of criminal prosecution or trouble with a Senate committee lead them into making laboratory and mechanical tests beyond the range of reason.

A telegram containing sentiments to that effect has been prepared for transmission to

every steel company, and every inspector, military and civilian, in the country.

In addition, a secret meeting is scheduled to open before the end of the week in the War Production Board under the auspices of H. G. Batcheller, head of War Production Board's steel division, which looks toward a change in steel specifications, which a number of experts believe to be desirable in view of the rapid change in ship construction from the riveting to the welding technique.

These experts are to be "locked in a room" and requested not to come out, until they have agreed on new specifications which will be accepted by the Army, the Navy, and the American Bureau of Shipping—which inspects for the Maritime Commission.

CITES MYSTERIOUS ASPECT

Aside from the inexplicable attitude of company officials who appear to have been either ill-advised or grossly inarticulate, perhaps both, and aside from the attitude of participating members and counsel of the Truman committee who appear to have had no zealous desire for the whole truth, there is one mysterious aspect of the scandal that may bear additional though subsidiary attention.

On April 8, Carnegie officials were given a further opportunity to state their case—not before the Truman committee but before War Production Board's steel advisory committee, to which interested admirals in the Navy, generals in the Army, and officials of the Maritime Commission were invited.

The steel executives made a showing at this hearing satisfactory to all present and several key Government officials made formal statements to the effect that the end, for ultimate use of the steel plates involved in the guessing or faking, was suitable for merchant ship construction and they would be glad to get as many more of exactly the same kind as could be delivered.

PUZZLED BY NELSON ACTION

While this writer knows what happened at this meeting, unfortunately he does not have access to the minutes.

The mysterious angle is why War Production Board Chairman Nelson did not make these minutes public, as they would have gone far to clear up a national misunderstanding, and why a press release was authorized which failed to give the full story of a meeting so important as this.

My inquiries have produced the information that exoneration of Carnegie was not the duty of the War Production Board or its steel advisory committee. This might be true in peacetime, but scarcely in connection with a situation which directly affected, not a single steel company, but an entire industry and the entire war effort.

Another queer aspect of the case is the findings of one Prof. S. H. Graf, of Oregon State College, that the steel used in the plate where the breaks began in the buckled Kaiser ship, *Schenectady*, was of very poor quality.

POINTS TO GRAF'S TESTS

Professor Graf's own tests showed that the steel plate which cracked had a tensile strength of 55,350 pounds per square inch at 60 degrees F., and 58,600 pounds at 20 degrees, the temperature prevailing when the *Schenectady* cracked up. Steel of such tensile strength is scarcely very poor steel in anybody's language when it is considered that merchant ships can be built with 57,000-pound steel and have a nearly four-to-one safety factor.

This writer has sent Professor Graf a telegram inviting him to further explain himself and publicity will be given to it in this newspaper if an answer is received. Officials of the American Bureau of Shipping, to mention only one agency, will be interested in his reply.

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of April 17, 1943]

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD CHIEFS ACT TO HALT STEEL SLUMP; NELSON PROTESTS EXTRA-RIGID INSPECTION—MEETING TODAY TO DISCUSS PLATE SPECIFICATIONS—TRUMAN COMMITTEE REPORT GIVEN NEW JOLT AS NAVY O. K.'S PRODUCT OF IRVIN WORKS

(By Raymond Z. Henle)

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Vigorous efforts were launched in Washington today to overcome the dangerous slump in steel plate production admittedly caused by the recent misleading and inadequate investigation by the Truman Committee.

The Post-Gazette's exclusive disclosure in its final editions this morning that this condition existed brought these two important official reactions:

1. H. G. Batcheller, Director of the Steel Division, War Production Board, announced that a meeting will open here tomorrow to discuss the entire question of steel-plate specifications, in the hope of reattaining full production.

2. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, sent a telegram to heads of all steel-plate mills in the United States warning them that plate production may be cut so sharply by too rigid inspection that the entire naval and merchant shipbuilding program may be crippled.

Chairman Nelson asked for "honest good judgment" in steel-plate inspection, but at the same time pleaded against "blind, unthinking insistence on unattainable perfection."

These steps were taken as reports continued to pour into the War Production Board, Maritime Commission, and Army and Navy procurement offices that a demoralizing fear had swept the inspection services of the Nation's steel-plate mills as the result of the Truman committee's investigation.

IRVIN STEEL DECLARED O. K.

Reports were received of carloads of plate piling up in certain steel mills behind a fear-ridden inspection service indulging in what Nelson was forced to describe in a public statement as "blind, unthinking insistence of unattainable perfection."

Meanwhile, another important development was learned by the Post-Gazette to have taken place in the clearing up of misunderstandings caused by the Truman investigation.

The Navy Department officially notified the Truman committee that steel it received from the Carnegie Steel Corporation's Irvin Works met the rigid Navy specifications.

The Truman committee acknowledged that the report had been received but declined the Post-Gazette's request to make it public.

The Post-Gazette has learned, however, that the report is based on an exhaustive investigation by the Navy's civilian inspectors at Carnegie made under the direction of Capt. F. L. Oliver, United States Navy chief of the Navy inspection service in the Pittsburgh district.

Nelson, in his telegram to the heads of steel-plate mills, said, "I have complete confidence that there will be no repetition anywhere in the industry of the kind of thing disclosed before the Truman committee."

"But it is equally important," he continued, "that the volume of steel plate produced and shipped be maintained, and overrigid inspection practices could easily defeat that end."

MINOR VARIATIONS INEVITABLE

"The Navy, the Maritime Commission, the War Department, and the War Production Board fully realize that 100-percent uniformity in steel is rarely attainable. Minor variations will frequently be found in steel plates which can be used for ship construction with complete safety since the naval architects' specifications are invariably

drawn so as to leave an ample margin above the maximum stresses which are to be expected in actual service. * * *

"With the enormous and increasing pressure of our shipbuilding program it is absolutely necessary that sober good judgment guide the entire testing and inspection process. If to avoid all appearance of laxity, we stand up so straight that we lean over backward, we shall simply delay the whole shipbuilding effort—with possibly ruinous consequences. It would be quite as bad to be too rigid as to be too lax."

KEY OFFICIALS TO MEET

The meeting called by Steel Division Director Batcheller, a Pittsburgh steel man on war duty in Washington, will bring together important officials of the War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, the American Bureau of Shipping, the shipbuilding division of the War Production Board, and representatives of the steel-plate industry.

That such a meeting would be called was forecast in this morning's exclusive Post-Gazette exposure of the dangerously serious production situation facing the steel industry in general.

The meeting looks toward a change in steel specifications which a number of experts believe to be desirable in view of the rapid change of ship construction from the riveting to the welding technique.

TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

Director Batcheller announced that the following representatives of the steel-plate industry would attend:

E. C. Bain, of Carnegie Steel Corporation; E. P. Entwistle, of Bethlehem Steel Corporation; L. P. McAllister, of Lukens Steel Co.; J. H. Mead, of Inland Steel Co.; E. C. Smith, of Republic Steel Corporation; R. E. Zimmerman, of United States Steel Corporation; L. E. Ekholm, of Alan-Wood Steel Co.; C. C. Henning, Jr., of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Navy Captain Oliver, of the Pittsburgh inspection district, will be among the Navy's representatives at the meeting.

In spite of the fact that the Truman committee revealed guesswork or faking at the Carnegie plant which resulted in the Maritime Commission receiving steel somewhat under tensile-strength specifications, shipbuilding officials for some time have been thinking about a change in the present high and rigid specifications.

HOPE FOR NEW SYSTEM

The knowledge, however, that steel-plate production was dropping precipitately following the Truman investigation caused an immediate need for action, and many officials in the Government earnestly hope that a new and better specification system will be worked out before slumping production endangers the whole war effort.

The Post-Gazette disclosed this morning that while April had been expected to be the record-breaking month for steel-plate production, preliminary and informal reports indicated it actually might fall as much as 35 percent below March because of the demoralizing effect produced by the Truman investigation on the inspection service.

The Navy Department's formal report to the Truman committee on steel received by it from the Carnegie plant may officially correct some misunderstandings held by the Truman committee—or at least its counsel—on the method by which naval steel was inspected at Carnegie.

HOW INSPECTORS OPERATE

Hugh Fulton, counsel for the committee, informed the Post-Gazette's correspondent today that civilian inspectors under Captain Oliver's jurisdiction accepted the word of Carnegie Co. inspectors on specifications. If the Truman committee will reopen its investigation, it will find that this is not the case.

Captain Oliver has 84 Navy officers in his Pittsburgh district headquarters. None of them do any actual inspection. This is done by several hundred civilian inspectors, hired under civil service. There were 14 such Oliver inspectors at Carnegie, handling 10 percent of the plant's total output.

The American Bureau of Shipping, inspecting for the Maritime Commission, had one part-time inspector at Carnegie, as did Lloyds, which inspects for the Lease-Lend Administration. Navy inspectors had no connection with the American Bureau of Shipping and Lloyds' inspectors.

The Post-Gazette's independent investigation developed that each heat of steel out of Carnegie's furnaces was tested by the Navy's inspectors in accordance with Navy specifications.

TESTING PROCEDURE OUTLINED

All so-called F-heat specifications were not recognized as such by the Navy inspectors but as a new heat, whereupon it was put through the customary Navy paces of testing. Steel from these heats was recognized on the basis of these Navy tests, and the Navy's own heat number was applied.

On the basis of this testing, Navy inspectors then made their customary chemistry analysis in its own testing for tensile strength.

In this morning's article, reference was made to the mystery of tests made by Prof. S. H. Graf on steel plates in the Kaiser-built ship *Schenectady*, which buckled. The professor's testimony figured in the Truman committee hearing.

The Post-Gazette received a telegram today from Professor Graf declining further information and referring inquiries to the American Bureau of Shipping. Further information about Graf's work is being sought by the Post-Gazette and, according to present indications, may prove highly interesting.

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of April 17, 1943]

CRISIS IN STEEL PLATE

The dangerous situation in steel-plate production for American ships, revealed by the Post-Gazette yesterday morning, received quick confirmation and new emphasis from Donald Nelson, War Production Board Chairman.

In a telegram to heads of all steel-plate mills Mr. Nelson warned of "possibly ruinous consequences" if production continues to be delayed by insistence on rejection of plate because of minor variations which do not affect serviceability in the slightest.

It is an outgrowth of the methods and procedure of the Truman committee, which seems to have forgotten the old warning against tearing down the wall in order to get rid of the wallpaper.

The wallpaper had an ugly spot. When the Senators developed testimony that tests had been faked at the Irvin works of the Carnegie-Illinois Co., the public was shocked. There was no excuse for it, as the Post-Gazette commented immediately following the hearing.

But the manner in which the committee proceeded from there seems to have dealt a serious blow to the rate of production. Navy, Maritime Commission officials, and War Production Board representatives are all gravely concerned. Preliminary reports from various plants indicate that the output of plates may drop as much as 35 percent—which would be a body blow to the war effort.

Insofar as the committee's findings prompted a recheck by every steel company on inspection methods and procedure, the result was all to the good. But if jittery inspectors and plant officials, big or little, go beyond reasonable precautions and undertake new, time-consuming checks and double-checks to make sure that they personally are 110 percent in the clear, Uncle

Sam isn't going to get the ships he so urgently needs.

The Truman committee seemed entirely satisfied to leave with the public the impression that dangerously substandard steel has been going into American ships. Why didn't it call as witnesses on this point the ranking naval officers on Procurement and Material and Ship Construction—or Admirals Land and Vickery of the Maritime Commission?

Take the Navy first. The Post-Gazette has been advised that not one ton of substandard steel went to the Navy. Yet families with sons or relatives in the service have possibly misinterpreted fragmentary testimony to imply that faulty materials have been used which add to the normal risks of active duty.

We have great confidence in the Navy and its personnel. The men, who head up its inspection service are imbued by the same spirit as their brother officers who hold commands at sea.

As far as the Maritime Commission and lend-lease are concerned, we understand that their ships are designed with a safety factor of 4 to 1. In other words, specifications call for materials which should in theory withstand four times the expected stresses or strains at sea. One report on the steel in the Kaiser ship failure which prompted the inquiry showed that the plates were approximately 5 percent below what they should have been. Without excusing the company's ethics for a moment, would that not mean a safe margin over any anticipated requirements?

It is a serious disservice to a nation at war to create widespread apprehension as to the stability and seaworthiness of our ships. It was a glaring omission not to call for expert testimony on that point from the officers best equipped to speak with authority and without bias.

Let's not weaken the wall while getting rid of the soiled paper. But one step in the latter process invites comment. The Carnegie-Illinois company has suspended four supervisory employees in the metallurgical department of the Irvin works. In view of their testimony in Washington, that was possibly to be expected. Metallurgists, however, are technical men trained to follow fixed procedures without particular concern as to policies or production records. Ordinarily it would seem unlikely that "faking," even if they considered the steel in question serviceable, would originate with them.

Are they being "tossed to the wolves"? Perhaps not. The company's top executives have apparently not concluded their investigation, or if they have, may hesitate to act in view of the grand jury proceedings. But in fixing responsibility the important thing is to ascertain where the idea started rather than who carried it out.

THE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The routine morning business is closed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning at Order No. 150, the point we had reached at the last call of the calendar, on April 2.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to call the bills on the calendar beginning with Order No. 150

GEORGE H. CROW

The bill (H. R. 1893) for the relief of George H. Crow was announced as first in order.

Mr. McNARY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Alken | Hawkes | Overton |
| Austin | Hayden | Pepper |
| Bankhead | Hill | Radcliffe |
| Barkley | Holman | Reynolds |
| Bone | Johnson, Calif. | Robertson |
| Brewster | Johnson, Colo. | Shipstead |
| Bridges | Kilgore | Smith |
| Bushfield | Langer | Stewart |
| Butler | Lodge | Taft |
| Capper | Lucas | Thomas, Idaho |
| Chandler | McCarran | Thomas, Okla. |
| Chavez | McClellan | Thomas, Utah |
| Clark, Idaho | McFarland | Tunnell |
| Clark, Mo. | McKellar | Tydings |
| Connally | McNary | Vandenberg |
| Danaher | Maloney | Van Nuys |
| Davis | Maybank | Wagner |
| Eastland | Mead | Wallgren |
| Ellender | Millikin | Walsh |
| Ferguson | Moore | Wheeler |
| George | Murdoch | White |
| Gerry | Murray | Wiley |
| Gillette | Nye | Willis |
| Guffey | O'Daniel | Wilson |
| Gurney | O'Mahoney | |

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILEO], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent on business for the Special Committee to Investigate Agricultural Labor Shortages.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] is absent, holding hearings in the West on behalf of the Special Committee to Investigate Small Business Enterprises.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] is out of the city, conducting hearings on behalf of the Special Committee to Investigate National Defense.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, and is, therefore, necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] is absent on official business as a member of the Small Business Committee of the Senate.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent on official business as members of the Senate committee

to investigate production, transportation, and use of fuels in certain areas west of the Mississippi River.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBBY] is absent on official business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Is there objection to the consideration of Order of Business 150, House bill 1893?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1893) for the relief of George H. Crow was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES AT KISKA AND ATTU

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief statement to the Senate with respect to the situation I spoke of on the floor of the Senate last Friday, the defense by the Japanese of Attu and Kiska, and the military installations on those two islands. I will comment on the subject very briefly, and read short excerpts from dispatches, and then ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the remainder of the dispatches, one of which is an Associated Press dispatch from the Andreanof Islands, dated March 31, and another a copyrighted story by the North American Newspaper Alliance from an advance Army base in the Aleutian Islands dated March 30. I read from the Associated Press dispatch as follows:

The Japanese are "stronger than ever on Kiska and Attu," returning Army pilots reported after bombing the enemy bases in the Aleutians for the thirtieth time in March at a 25-foot elevation.

(The Navy announced yesterday that Kiska had been raided eight times Wednesday. The first mention of bombing of revetments indicated increased defenses.)

To Senators who do not know what revetments are, I will say that they are works, either dug in the earth or having dirt piled up, so that planes on the side of the runways may be protected, or that shore gun emplacements and installations may be made fully protected from bomb hits or bomb fragments.

A returning pilot, who had flown over Kiska since last July, said:

"The Japanese heavy and light gunfire was the heaviest yet. More lead was thrown into the air at us today than a month ago, and it was more deadly."

A study of actual photographs showed that hits were scored in the enemy camp here and that the runway, being constructed under great difficulties for use by Japanese fighter planes, and the "revetment area," were damaged.

Mr. President, last Friday in the Senate we had quite a sharp disagreement as to whether there was an airfield on Kiska and an airfield on Attu. I am not certain that the fields are in shape to be used in launching planes, but they are being built, and I fear that unless stopped they will be completed in a very short time, and that planes will be using the airfields there to bomb the positions of the troops of the United States in the Andreanof Islands.

I continue to read from the dispatch:

It was the first mention in a Kiska communiqué of revetments, which are used for the protection of installations. Thus it was indicated that the enemy has progressed to the point where revetments had been built and possibly to the stage where the Japanese expect to make use of the field.

Another officer said—

He is one of the officers who had returned from the bombing raid—

"We can keep on bombing them until the year 1960 and they'll still be there as strong as ever."

Twenty airmen died violently in March while dropping 320 tons of bombs, the crews of a medium bomber, a heavy bomber, a Lightning pilot and two bombardiers.

They were lost during those operations.

Then the story of another raid over the targets on Kiska indicated that Japanese buildings were located all around the hills and in the valleys; that many of the buildings which were used to house delicate defense instruments, as well as revetments, were observed which had not been previously noted. The statements of those who are there on the ground, some of whom fly over the islands every day, and who observe and know conditions, are to me a clear indication that the Japanese positions in those islands, and their opportunities to use, perhaps in the near future, land-based aircraft, are improving every day, and I repeat, Mr. President, that they strengthen my belief that immediate action is imperative.

Mr. President, I ask that an article entitled "Interest in Pacific War Peril Gratifying," by Ray Richards, published in the Los Angeles Examiner of April 14, 1943; an Associated Press article headed "Flyers find enemy on Kiska stronger," published in the New York Times of April 17, 1943, and an article by William Gilman headed "Commando air raid hits Kiska; flyers skim base at 25 to 75 feet," published in the New York Times of April 19, 1943, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Los Angeles Examiner of April 14, 1943]

INTEREST IN PACIFIC WAR PERIL GRATIFYING—CHANDLER CALLS FOR FIRST ATTENTION TO JAP PROBLEM

(By Ray Richards)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Far western Members of Congress today said they had greeted as "a distinct gain in a national cause" the active interest being exhibited in Pacific coast war concerns by the Chandler subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator ALBERT B. CHANDLER, Kentucky Democrat, is now near the end of an inquiry into the operation of the 10 relocation centers in which 106,000 west coast Japanese are confined, and has consistently turned the attention of the important Military Affairs Committee to the peculiar danger of the war with Japan.

Recently the subcommittee, at the behest of Senator CHANDLER, asserted formally that if any congressional committee inspects world

battle fronts, the Pacific theater be given first attention as the most critical.

PRaised BY HOLMAN

"It's refreshing to find an easterner like Senator CHANDLER willing to direct national attention to west coast defense and the importance of devoting greater attention and greater effort at once to our most dangerous foe, Japan," commented Senator RUFUS C. HOLMAN, Oregon Republican.

"In this war, as in most other international matters, the thought of easterners has been turned by lifelong habit toward Europe. Now things are changing a little, under the horrible menace in the Pacific which we of the far West sense so clearly. The attention of the whole Nation is switching at least a little to the Pacific, and such men as Senator CHANDLER are doing the pointing.

"It is by such things as this that Members of Congress take on the qualities of statesmen—the ability to handle the affairs of their home districts well, yet work in the world picture.

"Senator CHANDLER's broad-mindedness is an example of what we of the west coast feel all Members of Congress should possess, and Kentucky will not lose by having such a man in the Senate."

Delegate ANTHONY J. DIMOND, Democrat, of Alaska, said that an inspection trip which Senator CHANDLER and other members of the subcommittee made to Alaska last year had brought great improvement in the war situation there.

"Senator CHANDLER reported his findings quietly to the War Department," Delegate DIMOND said, "and very quickly we found our worries relieved." Alaska and the Nation are thus made safer, and in other practical ways the Chandler report was of extraordinary value.

"This is the kind of highly intelligent and devoted labor in the national interests for which all westerners are grateful."

Said Representative JOHN M. COSTELLO, California Democrat:

"Until recently we westerners have had a pretty lonely task in pointing out that Japan is receiving time to consolidate, that General MacArthur needs more airplanes, that the Japanese must be driven from our Aleutian Islands.

"Now we sense an optimistic attitude, made so in large part because legislators of the eastern region, prompted by Senator CHANDLER, are becoming cognizant that Japan is our deadliest enemy, the only foe that threatens an attack on our continental soil.

"I think many easterners in the months to come will follow Senator CHANDLER's example. If they do, it will bring positive and powerful action against Japan, and that action will make us safe if it is not delayed too long."

Senator CHANDLER's committee is now awaiting official comment from the State, Justice, and War Departments on a plan to take most of the west-coast Japanese residents out of expensive relocation centers, put those who are declared harmless at farm work and place others under Selective Service, the dangerous elements to be confined in detention camps at civilian industrial tasks.

Other members of the subcommittee are Senators HOLMAN; HENRY CABOT LODGE, Jr., Massachusetts; and CHAN GURNEY, South Dakota—Republicans; and MON C. WALGREEN, Washington; JAMES E. MURRAY, Montana; and JOSEPH C. MAHONEY, Wyoming—Democrats.

[From the New York Times of Saturday, April 17, 1943]

FLIERS FIND ENEMY ON KISKA STRONGER—REPORT MORE ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND OTHER DEFENSES—EIGHT MORE RAIDS ARE MADE

ANDREANOF ISLANDS, ALASKA, March 31 (delayed).—The Japanese are "stronger than ever in Kiska and Attu," returning Army

pilots reported after bombing the enemy bases in the Aleutians for the thirtieth time in March at a 25-foot elevation.

(The Navy announced yesterday that Kiska had been raided eight times Wednesday. The first mention of bombing of revetments indicated increased defenses.)

A returning pilot, who has flown over Kiska since last July, said:

"The Japanese heavy and light gunfire was the heaviest yet. More lead was thrown into the air at us today than a month ago, and it was more deadly."

A study of aerial photographs showed that hits were scored in the enemy camp here and that the runway, being constructed under great difficulties for use by Japanese fighter planes, and the revetment area, were damaged.

It was the first mention in a Kiska communiqué of revetments, which are used for the protection of installations. Thus it was indicated that the enemy has progressed to the point where revetments had been built and possibly to the stage where the Japanese expect to make use of the field.

So far there has been no indication that the fighter strip on Kiska, or the bomber strip on Attu, being constructed under similar terrain difficulties but much less frequently raided, have been put into use.

The eight raids were carried out Wednesday by formations of Liberator heavy bombers and Mitchell medium bombers, escorted by Lightnings and Warhawks. They marked the forty-seventh raid on Kiska this month and the eighty-first since March 1.

At his press conference today, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said that the raids were "raising a good deal of havoc" with the Japanese. He declined to predict the outcome of the heavy raids or to speculate whether the Japanese would be able to finish their fields and put them into operation. Asked if he thought the raids might block completion of the project, he said, "Of course, we hope that."

The subject of possible United States invasion of Kiska was brought up, with Mr. Knox again declining to speculate. Asked if Kiska's geography offered any landing beaches suitable for invading parties, he said he doubted there were very many.

At the opposite end of the Pacific Navy bombers and fighters scored successes yesterday in three raids against enemy strongholds in the Solomons.

The first raid, in the morning, was an attack by Avenger torpedo bombers, escorted by Wildcats, against Japanese installations at Munda on New Georgia Island, a 200-mile flight from the Guadalcanal airfield.

In the afternoon Dauntless dive bombers, protected by Wildcats, flew to Kolombangara Island and smashed a building believed to have been a power generating station.

On the third sortie Avengers, surrounded by Wildcats and Corsair fighters, attacked and sunk an 80-foot Japanese vessel in Rekata off Santa Isabel Island.

A study of aerial photographs showed that the Japanese had more gun emplacements in Kiska and Attu than they had March 1.

Another officer said: "We can keep on bombing them until the year 1960 and they'll still be there as strong as ever."

Bad weather is causing difficulties. March 15 was the only good bombing day of the year.

Maj. Gen. William A. Butler, commanding general of the Eleventh Bomber Command, said:

"If I could only have 7 days of flying weather I'd go after every strong spot on Kiska and Attu and blast them to kingdom come. As it is, we bomb the devil out of them 1 day and then after 4 days' rest they're stronger than ever."

Although March was by far the best flying month of the Aleutian war, Army pilots

could not deliver their cargoes 17 days. On the remaining days they seldom knew how they would find their home field.

Twenty airmen died violently in March while dropping 320 tons of bombs, the crews of a medium bomber, a heavy bomber, a Lightning pilot, and two bombardiers.

Only one of the March raids was at 9,000 feet. The others were from grass level to a mile high. The average was at the deadliest height under the cloud ceiling, about 2,500 feet. There the Japanese can reckon the altitude by the cloud ceiling and can bring antiaircraft weapons to bear accurately almost immediately.

JAPANESE CONSERVE AMMUNITION

The Japanese have learned not to waste ammunition. They know now that our pilots are not frightened by bursts. So the enemy waits until our planes are in range.

During the month our pilots bombed and strafed the almost completed fighter strip on Kiska built out of a solid mountainside, and the newly begun fighter strip on the beach at Attu. They bombed the submarine base, the seaplane hangars, barracks, field dumps, radio installations, and gun emplacements. They drove incendiaries and tracers and explosive machine-gun bullets into hundreds of Japanese machine-gun emplacements and into charcoal-heated houses and circular tents.

The Japanese brought to Kiska about a dozen float-type Zero planes. Most of them are in operation, because the Japanese have refused to fly them into combat. Only once have they attacked. Three jumped our weather plane.

On March 30 four missions got through to the target: Five heavy bombers in the first at 2,500 feet, six heavy bombers that barely cleared telephone poles, four Lightnings that dove through a hole in the overcast, and six heavies. In this action the first Liberator was lost in 9 months.

The heavy bomber took fire before it got over the target. As it was over North Head, Kiska Harbor, flames were streaking out of the fuselage. It crashed about 100 yards offshore.

A rescue plane was ordered to keep away because it was a useless risk in the face of heavy Japanese fire.

[From the New York Times of April 19, 1943]
COMMANDO AIR RAID HITS KISKA; FLIERS SKIM BASE AT 25 TO 75 FEET—VISIT COOKED UP BY TWO UNITED STATES LIEUTENANTS IS SERVED HOT BY SIX BOMBERS THAT GO TOO FAST FOR A WRITER TO GET SCARED

(By William Gilman)

ADVANCE ARMY BASE IN THE ALEUTIANS, March 30 (delayed).—The weather was dirty and this mission—a wild Commando raid from the sky—was even more so. But all 32 of us had volunteered, so the sooner it was over the better.

The bomber command's head, Col. E. H. DeFord, lent me his flying boots and Capt. Edward Bendere of his staff added his own flying mitts—and both men asked that I bring the articles back.

It all turned out worth the risk—to see our six Mitchell medium bombers race through Kiska's withering antiaircraft fire and the blasts of our own bombs, at a low-level altitude ranging from 25 to 75 feet, hurling destruction at such selected targets as the island's submarine base, its nearly finished runway, and the buildings housing delicate defense apparatus.

Other results: All six pilots have been recommended for Distinguished Flying or Service Crosses, with other medals for their crews. Two men were wounded, not seriously. Three of the planes were hit, but all flew back to an American base where one of them

had to make a crippled landing without wheels.

Kiska raids are planned by the higher Air Force officers. But today's was cooked up by two lieutenants eager to give the Japanese a special brand of hell.

AN ENGINEER AND AN ARTIST

One is George A. Barber, of Lubbock, Tex., who intended to be a mechanical engineer when he was graduated from Texas Tech 3 years ago.

The other is William R. Candy, of Braintree, Mass., a former art student.

Their plan had its beginning 5 days ago when they discovered a new approach to Kiska, quite by accident. It caught running Japanese completely by surprise.

The pair of lieutenants returned to their base, begging for permission to repeat such a raid. Between Lieutenant Barber's salesmanship and Lieutenant Candy's sketches, the plan was sold to Colonel DeFord and Maj. Gen. William O. Butler.

The call came this morning and we were soon on our way in two Mitchell medium bombers wearing Mae West life jackets, parachute, and with tin hats for the five men in each ship.

At the outpost base where we landed, four other Mitchells were waiting. The planes were made ready for the proper take-off hour that would bring us to Kiska shortly before dark.

In a tent Barber and Candy produced charts and explained the scheme to the rest of us. The six mediums were to do it alone.

We lay around a few hours and then we were off, skimming low over a slate-covered sea.

"Here we go," Barber called. The plane banked steeply, and the others obeyed in formation.

We each lit a cigarette. Kiska's snow-topped volcano was looming. I donned my tin helmet and wormed through the crawlway. In the nose the bombardier, John G. LaRock, of Independence, La., was singing as he crouched behind the machine gun.

SONG FOR A TIME LIKE THIS

"I always sing, whistle, anything, at a time like this," he said.

I sat on a little seat, with the copilot's machine gun barrel between my feet. LaRock rested his elbow on my knee. Barber gunned the motor and over the cliff we went.

I felt very naked inside the glass nose. We were roaring down the plateau at 300 miles an hour. The Japanese buildings rushed to us. It was no surprise, this time. To our left, the hills were alive with gun flashes. Red tracers poured at us.

LaRock's gun was chattering and our tracers streamed ahead. Between my knees the copilot's gun joined in the strafing.

There was bedlam, and no time to be scared in the 20 seconds taken to make the raid.

Everything flashed past. First, the target building which contained the delicate instruments which warn the Japanese of ships or planes approaching. It was 25 feet below us when our two 300- and two 500-pound bombs dropped.

Streaming through our bomb bursts, Candy threw two more 300-pounders into the erupting building.

The neat Japanese barracks flashed past and we dropped the rest of our bomb load, blasting out a path with machine-gun fire, ran the North Head gantlet, and away to rendezvous.

Two other planes, after bursting over the cliff, swung to the right and plastered the sub base, causing an explosion that leaped 250 feet into the air. The remaining pair swung to our left, bombing a heavy gun battery and the runway.

It was dark when we landed, but there was radiance in the faces of the ground crews and the infantry standing on hills. It's nice to have men glad to see you back.

BILL PASSED OVER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

The bill (H. R. 205) conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida to hear and render judgment upon claims for damages resulting in the improvement of the Intracoastal Waterway was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

PROMOTION OF FLOOD CONTROL IN THE BASIN OF THE REPUBLICAN RIVER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 649) to promote flood control in the basin of the Republican River, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 3, after the word "consent", to strike out "and approval."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill, as to why the Republican River has been picked out from among all the rivers of this country for flood control. I can understand why there ought to be some sort of control over Republican oratory, but I cannot quite understand why, with all the floods which, from time to time, occur throughout the country in the various valleys and rivers, the Senate of the United States should be asked to discriminate against all the others in behalf of the Republican River.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President—

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Republican is the only river that could overflow at the present time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like to understand what the explanation is. I missed the gem of wisdom uttered by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. BUTLER. The senior Senator from Michigan said that the Republican River was the only one that could overflow at this time. As a matter of fact the district was once represented by a very prominent member of the majority party. He attempted for a great many years to have the name of the river changed. The river was given its name so long ago that I cannot give the Senate the history of the name.

Mr. BARKLEY. My understanding of the explanation is that the Republican River has been dry so long that any sort of little shower causes it to overflow; therefore, there must be some control placed over it.

Mr. BUTLER. I will tell the Senator that we have had some real floods in that area, both Republican and others.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator's explanation is satisfactory to me.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 17, to strike out:

SEC. 2. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this act and of article XI of the compact consented to and approved by Congress by this act—

And to insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 2. (a) In order that the conditions stated in article XI of the compact hereby consented to shall be met and that the compact shall be and continue to be operative, the following provisions are enacted—

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 10, after the words "consented to", to strike out "and approved."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, lines 16 and 17, to strike out:

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal the provisions of this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the compact authorized by the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Republican River," approved August 4, 1942 (Public Law 696, 77th Cong.; 56 Stat. 736), signed by the commissioners for the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska at Lincoln, Nebr., on December 31, 1942, and thereafter ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, which compact reads as follows:

"REPUBLICAN RIVER COMPACT"

"The States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, parties signatory to this compact (hereinafter referred to as Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, respectively, or individually as a State, or collectively as the States), having resolved to conclude a compact with respect to the waters of the Republican River Basin, and being duly authorized therefor by the act of the Congress of the United States of America, approved August 4, 1942 (Public, No. 696, 77th Cong., ch. 545, 2d sess.), and pursuant to acts of their respective legislatures have, through their respective Governors, appointed as their commissioners: M. C. Hinderlider, for Colorado; George S. Knapp, for Kansas; Wardner G. Scott, for Nebraska; who, after negotiations participated in by Glenn L. Parker, appointed by the President as the representative of the United States of America, have agreed upon the following articles:

"ARTICLE I"

"The major purposes of this compact are to provide for the most efficient use of the waters of the Republican River Basin (hereinafter referred to as the 'Basin') for multiple purposes; to provide for an equitable division of such waters; to remove all causes, present and future, which might lead to controversies; to promote interstate comity; to recognize that the most efficient utilization of the waters within the Basin is for beneficial consumptive use; and to promote joint action by the States and the United States in the efficient use of water and the control of destructive floods.

"The physical and other conditions peculiar to the Basin constitute the basis for this compact, and none of the States hereby, nor the Congress of the United States by its consent, concedes that this compact establishes any general principle or precedent with respect to any other interstate stream.

"ARTICLE II"

"The Basin is all the area in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, which is naturally drained by the Republican River, and its tributaries, to its junction with the Smoky Hill River in Kansas. The main stem of the Republican River extends from the junction near Haigler, Nebr., of its north fork, and the Arikaree River, to its junction with Smoky Hill River near Junction City, Kans. Frenchman Creek (River), in Nebraska, is a continuation of Frenchman Creek (River), in Colorado. Red Willow Creek, in Colorado, is not identical with the stream having the same name in Nebraska. A map of the Basin approved by the commissioners is attached and made a part hereof.

"The term 'acre-foot,' as herein used, is the quantity of water required to cover an acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet.

"The term 'virgin water supply,' as herein used, is defined to be the water supply within the Basin undepleted by the activities of man.

"The term 'beneficial consumptive use' is herein defined to be that use by which the water supply of the Basin is consumed through the activities of man, and shall include water consumed by evaporation from any reservoir, canal, ditch, or irrigated area.

"Beneficial consumptive use is the basis and principle upon which the allocations of water hereinafter made are predicated.

"ARTICLE III"

"The specific allocations in acre-feet hereinafter made to each State are derived from the computed average annual virgin water supply originating in the following designated drainage basins, or parts thereof, in the amounts shown:

"North Fork of the Republican River drainage basin in Colorado, 44,700 acre-feet;

"Arikaree River drainage basin, 19,610 acre-feet;

"Buffalo Creek drainage basin, 7,890 acre-feet;

"Rock Creek drainage basin, 11,000 acre-feet;

"South Fork of the Republican River drainage basin, 57,200 acre-feet;

"Frenchman Creek (River) drainage basin in Nebraska, 98,500 acre-feet;

"Blackwood Creek drainage basin, 6,800 acre-feet;

"Driftwood Creek drainage basin, 7,300 acre-feet;

"Red Willow Creek drainage basin in Nebraska, 21,900 acre-feet;

"Medicine Creek drainage basin, 50,800 acre-feet;

"Beaver Creek drainage basin, 16,500 acre-feet;

"Sappa Creek drainage basin, 21,400 acre-feet;

"Prairie Dog Creek drainage basin, 27,600 acre-feet;

"The North Fork of the Republican River in Nebraska and the main stem of the Republican River between the junction of the North Fork and the Arikaree River and the lowest crossing of the river at the Nebraska-Kansas State line and the small tributaries thereof, 87,700 acre-feet.

"Should the future computed virgin water supply of any source vary more than ten (10) percent from the virgin water supply as hereinabove set forth, the allocations hereinafter made from such source shall be increased or decreased in the relative proportion that the future computed virgin water supply of such source bears to the computed virgin water supply used herein.

"ARTICLE IV"

"There is hereby allocated for beneficial consumptive use in Colorado, annually, a total of fifty-four thousand, one hundred (54,100) acre-feet of water. This total is to be derived from the sources and in the amounts hereinafter specified and is subject

to such quantities being physically available from those sources:

"North Fork of the Republican River drainage basin, 10,000 acre-feet;

"Arikaree River drainage basin, 15,400 acre-feet;

"South Fork of the Republican River drainage basin, 25,400 acre-feet;

"Beaver Creek drainage basin, 3,300 acre-feet; and

"In addition, for beneficial consumptive use in Colorado, annually, the entire water supply of the Frenchman Creek (River) drainage basin in Colorado and of the Red Willow Creek drainage basin in Colorado.

"There is hereby allocated for beneficial consumptive use in Kansas, annually, a total of one hundred ninety thousand, three hundred (190,300) acre-feet of water. This total is to be derived from the sources and in the amounts hereinafter specified and is subject to such quantities being physically available from those sources:

"Arikaree River drainage basin, 1,000 acre-feet;

"South Fork of the Republican River drainage basin, 23,000 acre-feet;

"Driftwood Creek drainage basin, 500 acre-feet;

"Beaver Creek drainage basin, 6,400 acre-feet;

"Sappa Creek drainage basin, 8,800 acre-feet;

"Prairie Dog Creek drainage basin, 12,600 acre-feet;

"From the main stem of the Republican River upstream from the lowest crossing of the river at the Nebraska-Kansas state line and from water supplies of upstream basins otherwise unallocated herein, 138,000 acre-feet; provided, that Kansas shall have the right to divert all or any portion thereof at or near Guide Rock, Nebr.; and

"In addition there is hereby allocated for beneficial consumptive use in Kansas, annually, the entire water supply originating in the basin downstream from the lowest crossing of the river at the Nebraska-Kansas state line.

"There is hereby allocated for beneficial consumptive use in Nebraska, annually, a total of 234,500 acre-feet of water. This total is to be derived from the sources and in the amounts hereinafter specified and is subject to such quantities being physically available from those sources:

"North Fork of the Republican River drainage basin in Colorado, 11,000 acre-feet;

"Frenchman Creek (River) drainage basin in Nebraska, 52,800 acre-feet;

"Rock Creek drainage basin, 4,400 acre-feet;

"Arikaree River drainage basin, 3,300 acre-feet;

"Buffalo Creek drainage basin, 2,600 acre-feet;

"South Fork of the Republican River drainage basin, 800 acre-feet;

"Driftwood Creek drainage basin, 1,200 acre-feet;

"Red Willow Creek drainage basin in Nebraska, 4,200 acre-feet;

"Medicine Creek drainage basin, 4,600 acre-feet;

"Beaver Creek drainage basin, 6,700 acre-feet;

"Sappa Creek drainage basin, 8,800 acre-feet;

"Prairie Dog Creek drainage basin, 2,100 acre-feet;

"From the North Fork of the Republican River in Nebraska, the main stem of the Republican River between the junction of the North Fork and Arikaree River and the lowest crossing of the river at the Nebraska-Kansas state line, from the small tributaries thereof, and from water supplies of upstream basins otherwise unallocated herein, 132,000 acre-feet.

"The use of the waters hereinabove allocated shall be subject to the laws of the

State, for use in which the allocations are made.

"ARTICLE V

"The judgment and all provisions thereof in the case of *Adelbert A. Weiland, as State Engineer of Colorado, et al., v. The Pioneer Irrigation Company*, decided June 5, 1922, and reported in 259 United States Reports 498, affecting the Pioneer irrigation ditch or canal, are hereby recognized as binding upon the States; and Colorado, through its duly authorized officials, shall have the perpetual and exclusive right to control and regulate diversions of water at all times by said canal in conformity with said judgment.

"The water heretofore adjudicated to said Pioneer canal by the District Court of Colorado, in the amount of 50 cubic feet per second of time is included in and is a part of the total amounts of water hereinbefore allocated for beneficial consumptive use in Colorado and Nebraska.

"ARTICLE VI

"The right of any person, entity or lower State to construct, or participate in the future construction and use of any storage reservoir or diversion works in an upper State for the purpose of regulating water herein allocated for beneficial consumptive use in such lower State, shall never be denied by an upper State: *Provided*, That such right is subject to the rights of the upper State.

"ARTICLE VII

"Any person, entity, or lower State shall have the right to acquire necessary property rights in an upper State by purchase, or through the exercise of the power of eminent domain, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of storage reservoirs, and of appurtenant works, canals, and conduits, required for the enjoyment of the privileges granted by article VI: *Provided, however*, That the grantees of such rights shall pay to the political subdivisions of the State in which such works are located, each and every year during which such rights are enjoyed for such purposes, a sum of money equivalent to the average annual amount of taxes assessed against the lands and improvements during the 10 years preceding the use of such lands, in reimbursement for the loss of taxes to said political subdivisions of the State.

"ARTICLE VIII

"Should any facility be constructed in an upper State under the provisions of article VI, such construction and the operation of such facility shall be subject to the laws of such upper State.

"Any repairs to or replacements of such facility shall also be made in accordance with the laws of such upper State.

"ARTICLE IX

"It shall be the duty of the three States to administer this compact through the official in each State who is now or may hereafter be charged with the duty of administering the public water supplies, and to collect and correlate through such officials the data necessary for the proper administration of the provisions of this compact. Such officials may, by unanimous action, adopt rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this compact.

"The United States Geological Survey, or whatever Federal agency may succeed to the functions and duties of that agency, insofar as this compact is concerned, shall collaborate with the officials of the States charged with the administration of this compact in the execution of the duty of such officials in the collection, correlation, and publication of water facts necessary for the proper administration of this compact.

"ARTICLE X

"Nothing in this compact shall be deemed:

"(a) To impair or affect any rights, powers, or jurisdiction of the United States, or those

acting by or under its authority, in, over, and to the waters of the Basin; nor to impair or affect the capacity of the United States, or those acting by or under its authority, to acquire rights in and to the use of waters of the Basin;

"(b) To subject any property of the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, to taxation by any State, or subdivision thereof, nor to create an obligation on the part of the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, by reason of the acquisition, construction, or operation of any property or works of whatsoever kind, to make any payments to any State or political subdivision thereof, State agency, municipality, or entity whatsoever in reimbursement for the loss of taxes;

"(c) To subject any property of the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, to the laws of any State to any extent other than the extent these laws would apply without regard to this compact.

"ARTICLE XI

"This compact shall become operative when ratified by the legislature of each of the States, and when consented to by the Congress of the United States by legislation providing, among other things, that:

"(a) Any beneficial consumptive uses by the United States, or those acting by or under its authority, within a State of the waters allocated by this compact shall be made within the allocations hereinabove made for use in that State and shall be taken into account in determining the extent of use within that State.

"(b) The United States, or those acting by or under its authority, in the exercise of rights or powers arising from whatever jurisdiction the United States has in, over, and to the waters of the Basin shall recognize, to the extent consistent with the best utilization of the waters for multiple purposes, that beneficial consumptive use of the waters within the Basin is of paramount importance to the development of the Basin; and no exercise of such power or right thereby that would interfere with the full beneficial consumptive use of the waters within the Basin shall be made except upon a determination, giving due consideration to the objectives of this compact and after consultation with all interested Federal agencies and the State officials charged with the administration of this compact, that such exercise is in the interest of the best utilization of such waters for multiple purposes.

"(c) The United States, or those acting by or under its authority, will recognize any established use, for domestic and irrigation purposes, of the waters allocated by this compact which may be impaired by the exercise of Federal jurisdiction in, over and to such waters: *Provided*, That such use is being exercised beneficially, is valid under the law of the appropriate State and in conformity with this compact at the time of the impairment thereof, and was validly initiated under State law prior to the initiation or authorization of the Federal program or project which causes such impairment.

"In witness whereof, the commissioners have signed this compact in quadruplicate original, one of which shall be deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States of America and shall be deemed the authoritative original, and of which a duly certified copy shall be forwarded to the Governor of each of the States.

"Done in the city of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, on the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1942.

"M. C. HINDERLIDER,
"Commissioner for Colorado.

"GEORGE S. KNAPP,
"Commissioner for Kansas.

"WARDNER G. SCOTT,
"Commissioner for Nebraska.

"I have participated in the negotiations leading to this proposed compact and propose to report to the Congress of the United States favorably thereon.

GLENN L. PARKER,

"Representative of the United States."

SEC. 2. (a) In order that the conditions stated in article XI of the compact hereby consented to shall be met and that the compact shall be and continue to be operative, the following provisions are enacted—

(1) any beneficial consumptive uses by the United States, or those acting by or under its authority, within a State, of the waters allocated by such compact, shall be made within the allocations made by such compact for use in that State and shall be taken into account in determining the extent of use within that State;

(2) the United States, or those acting by or under its authority, in the exercise of rights or powers arising from whatever jurisdiction the United States has in, over, and to the waters of the basin shall recognize, to the extent consistent with the best utilization of the waters for multiple purposes, that beneficial consumptive use of the waters within the basin is of paramount importance to the development of the basin; and no exercise of such power or right thereby that would interfere with the full beneficial consumptive use of the waters within the basin shall be made except upon a determination, giving due consideration to the objectives of such compact and after consultation with all interested Federal agencies and the State officials charged with the administration of such compact, that such exercise is in the interest of the best utilization of such waters for multiple purposes;

(3) the United States, or those acting by or under its authority, will recognize any established use, for domestic and irrigation purposes, of the waters allocated by such compact which may be impaired by the exercise of Federal jurisdiction in, over, and to such waters: *Provided*, That such use is being exercised beneficially, is valid under the laws of the appropriate State and in conformity with such compact at the time of the impairment thereof, and was validly initiated under State law prior to the initiation or authorization of the Federal program or project which causes such impairment.

(b) As used in this section—

(1) "beneficial consumptive uses" has the same meaning as when used in the compact consented to by Congress by this act; and

(2) "Basin" refers to the Republican River Basin as shown on the map attached to and made a part of the original of such compact deposited in the archives of the Department of State.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to grant the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska relating to the waters of the Republican River Basin, to make provisions concerning the exercise of Federal jurisdiction as to those waters, to promote flood control in the basin, and for other purposes."

CLAIM OF LOUIS H. PINK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 776) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Louis H. Pink, superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, as statutory liquidator of New York Indemnity Co., against the United States, which had reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 6, after "New York", to insert "or his statutory successor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] has submitted an amendment, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 5, it is proposed to strike out the words "together with interest thereon."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I do not object to action on the amendments, but I should like the bill to go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. ELLENDER subsequently said: Mr. President, when Calendar No. 153, Senate bill 776, was called awhile ago, its consideration was objected to by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER]. I have since discussed the matter with him, and I understand that he has no further objection to the bill. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered and acted upon at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 776) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Louis H. Pink, superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, as statutory liquidator of New York Indemnity Co., against the United States.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that the amendments to the bill have been agreed to. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Louis H. Pink, superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, or his statutory successor, as statutory liquidator of New York Indemnity Co., against the United States, for remission of liquidated damages assessed against such company as surety under the provisions of contract No. I-1p-129, dated May 12, 1928, between the United States and Greenwald and Tudor and E. Deffebach, for certain highway construction in Sequoia National Park, Calif.

Sec. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 6 months after the date of enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time, laches, or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claim and appeals from and payment of any judgments thereon shall be had as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of

Louis H. Pink, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, or his statutory successor, as statutory liquidator of New York Indemnity Co., against the United States."

LAWRENCE ANTHONY AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 628) for the relief of Lawrence Anthony, R. E. Murphy, Mary E. Armstrong, and R. E. Murphy as administrators of the estate of Ella Murphy, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$905" and insert "\$609"; on page 2, line 4, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$4,000"; in line 6, after the word "time", to insert "and the sum of \$577.43 in full satisfaction for all funeral expenses of his wife, Ella Murphy;" in line 9, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,500"; in line 12, after the word "time", to insert "and the sum of \$562 in full satisfaction of all medical expenses incurred"; and in line 15, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$4,500", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to Lawrence Anthony, of Collis, Minn., the sum of \$609, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries and property damage sustained by him when his automobile which he was operating was struck by a United States Army truck at a point on Highway No. 18, 2 miles west of Corona, Calif., on December 14, 1941; (2) to R. E. Murphy, of Collis, Minn., the sum of \$4,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him as a passenger in such automobile at such time and the sum of \$577.43 in full satisfaction for all funeral expenses of his wife, Ella Murphy; (3) to Mary E. Armstrong, of Riverside, Calif., the sum of \$3,500, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her as a passenger in such automobile at such time and the sum of \$562 in full satisfaction of all medical expenses incurred; and (4) to R. E. Murphy, of Collis, Minn., as administrator of the estate of Ella Murphy, the sum of \$4,500, in full satisfaction of the claim of the estate of Ella Murphy against the United States for compensation for the death of said Ella Murphy, who died as a result of injuries sustained by her while riding as a passenger in such automobile at such time: *Provided,* That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with such claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUNISHMENT FOR ESCAPING CUSTODY OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The bill (S. 212) to provide for punishment of persons who escape or attempt to

escape from the custody of officers or employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any person lawfully held in custody other than on a charge of felony by any officer or employee of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the administration of the immigration or naturalization laws, who escapes or attempts to escape from such custody, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.

DEPENDENTS OF FRANK EDWARD DACE—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 367) for the relief of dependents of Frank Edward Dace was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, the Secretary of War in his report to the Committee on Military Affairs recommended that compensation with respect to this claim should be limited to \$5,000. The bill before us, reported favorably by the committee, contemplates an award of \$11,800. Will the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee explain to us the basis upon which the Department's recommendation was rejected and the sum proposed by the committee was accepted.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I do not have any notation before me, but the bill was introduced by the Senator from California [Mr. Downey], a member of the committee. At that time there were several bills under discussion before the committee. The bill as originally introduced, according to my best recollection, called for the payment of \$10,000. After a brief discussion of the matter, the committee decided that the amount should be cut to \$5,000. I understand the question raised by the Senator from Connecticut is with respect to the reduction of the amount from \$10,000 to \$5,000.

Mr. DANAHER. My question has reference to the \$11,800 which the committee recommends, as compared to \$5,000 which the Secretary of War recommends. I want to know how the difference of \$6,800 was arrived at.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, my recollection, which is vague, as I have stated, is that the original bill introduced by the junior Senator from California called for the payment of \$10,000, and that after discussion it was decided, and agreed to by the Senator from California, that the amount should be limited to \$5,000. My further recollection is that the person in whose interest the bill was introduced is the widow of a man who was killed in an airplane accident. He was not a member of the armed forces, but was a civilian flier, and was killed in the course of testing one of the planes. That is all I now recollect about the matter, but I shall return to it in a moment and shall try to supply the Senator with the particular information for which he asks.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, in order that the Record may be made perfectly clear, let me say that certainly I am sympathetic regarding an award to the widow of a pilot who was flying acceptance flights for the United States

Army; but I do wish to know whether, as a matter of policy a \$10,000 award is to be made to the widow of every man who is killed, regardless of whether he carried insurance. If there is to be a limitation, I should like to know whether \$11,800 is a fair limitation. Perhaps it should be greater.

Therefore, I should like very much to have it made perfectly plain why it is that in this case there is a special bill making an award in the sum of \$11,800 for the death of Mr. Dace.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I am of the opinion that the passage of the bill would naturally, in itself, fix a policy, for that the man who was killed was not a member of our armed forces, according to my recollection, and was not in uniform, but was a civilian pilot called upon to make a test of the particular plane. As the Senator has suggested, the passage of the bill would, as I have indicated, fix a policy. That was one of the questions discussed in the committee. The question was asked the junior Senator from California if in his opinion the bill, if passed, would not fix a policy, so that hereafter as to any civilian pilots killed or injured in the testing of Army planes, their dependents would be entitled to come into court and ask for compensation as a result of the death or bodily injury received. That was one of the points discussed.

By the way, Mr. President, let me say that I seem to remember further that it was argued that the amount originally asked for should be reduced, for that there would be a discussion of the matter upon the floor of the Senate, and the bill would have a better chance of passage if the amount were reduced. I shall try to provide the Senator with other information, in view of the discussion in the Senate, since we did not have any stenographic notes made of the arguments presented in the committee. But the point the Senator has raised was one of the points—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from North Carolina has expired. Does the Senator from Connecticut desire to have the bill go over?

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, in view of the question of policy involved, I think we should all look into it. In the Finance Committee we have a standing subcommittee on veterans' legislation. We have the National Service Life Insurance Act, under which insurance is provided. There was opportunity for automatic coverage for all men who were not covered as of a given date.

In other words, Mr. President, there was serious question as to whether there should be such enormous awards in the face of the impending casualties, which certainly will run into many thousands.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

WILLIAM D. WARREN

The bill (S. 805) for the relief of William D. Warren was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws

conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons honorably discharged from the United States Army, William D. Warren (C-2428987), of Boulder, Colo., shall be held and considered to have served 90 days in the First Territorial Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, during the War with Spain and to have been honorably discharged from such service; but no pension, increase of pension, pay, or bounty shall be held to have accrued by reason of this act, prior to its enactment.

WALTER C. BLAKE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 282) for the relief of Walter C. Blake, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$1,000"; and at the end of the bill to add a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Walter C. Blake, of Springfield, Mass., the sum of \$1,000. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of damages sustained by the said Walter C. Blake from the loss of an eye caused by an injury received in April 1919 while he was an employee of the United States Army at Springfield, Mass.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARTHUR C. NORCUTT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 648) for the relief of Arthur C. Norcutt, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$1,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000, to Arthur C. Norcutt, of Mason City, Nebr., in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for the death of his son, Roger Thaine Norcutt (CC7-280466), who died on July 17, 1937, as the result of a disease contracted by him while an enrollee in the Seven Hundred and Fiftyninth Company, Civilian Conservation Corps, at Mitchell, Nebr.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES W. KELLY

The bill (H. R. 491) for the relief of James W. Kelly was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VIOLA DALE

The bill (S. 765) for the relief of Viola Dale was announced as next in order.

Mr. McFARLAND. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 165, Senate bill 765, which was passed over at my request for the reason that an error had been made in the report of the committee. The chairman of the committee which made the report is present in the Chamber and is willing that the error be corrected. The amendment reported by the committee should read "\$1,500" instead of "\$500."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 765) for the relief of Viola Dale.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$7,500" and in lieu thereof to insert "\$500", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Viola Dale, of Superior, Ariz., the sum of \$500, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained and medical expenses incurred by her as a result of a collision of the automobile in which she was riding as a passenger and a Forest Service truck which occurred on the Klamath River Road, Siskiyou County, Calif., on March 19, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move to amend the committee amendment on page 1, line 6, by striking out "\$500" and in lieu thereof inserting "\$1,500."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

A. C. BLOUNT AND OSCAR WILLIAMS

The bill (S. 625) for the relief of A. C. Blount and Oscar Williams was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to A. C. Blount, of Pensacola, Fla., and Oscar Williams, of Muscogee, Fla., the sum of \$3,000, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for the loss of a dwelling house located in Baldwin County, Ala., which was destroyed by fire on December 21, 1942, when an electric power line which was severed by a United States Navy airplane fell on such dwelling house and set it afire: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

JAMES B. LEWIS AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 410) for the relief of James B. Lewis, Jarvis T. Mills, and Richard D. Peters, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, after the enacting clause, to strike out down to and including the figures "May 31, 1940", on page 2, line 4, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to James B. Lewis, of Wilmington, N. C., the sum of \$200, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained and medical expenses incurred by him, as a result of the collision of the automobile in which he was riding, with a Civilian Conservation Corps ambulance on United States Highway No. 17 at a point about 10 miles west of New Bern, N. C., on May 31, 1940; (2) to Jarvis T. Mills, of Wilmington, N. C., the sum of \$350, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained and medical expenses incurred by him, and personal property destroyed, in such accident at such time; and (3) to Richard D. Peters, of Wilmington, N. C., the sum of \$500 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained and medical expenses incurred by him in such accident at such time: *Provided*,

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to James B. Lewis, of Wilmington, N. C., the sum of \$200, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained and medical expenses incurred by him, as a result of the collision of the automobile in which he was riding, with a Civilian Conservation Corps ambulance on United States Highway No. 17 at a point about 10 miles west of New Bern, N. C., on May 31, 1940; (2) to Jarvis T. Mills, of Wilmington, N. C., the sum of \$350, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained and medical expenses incurred by him, and personal property destroyed, in such accident at

such time; and (3) to Richard D. Peters, of Wilmington, N. C., the sum of \$500 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained and medical expenses incurred by him in such accident at such time: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY FRANCES HUTSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 807) for the relief of Mary Frances Hutson, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$2,470", and insert "\$2,245.90", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mary Frances Hutson, of La Junta, Colo., the sum of \$2,245.90 in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained, and reimbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred, by her as a result of her having been hit by a bullet from a revolver fired during an altercation between two soldiers which occurred in La Junta, Colo., on December 13, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MORTON FIEDLER

The bill (H. R. 1522) for the relief of Morton Fiedler was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARTHUR G. KLEIN

The bill (H. R. 1792) for the relief of Arthur G. Klein was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DOUGLAS R. MUTHER

The bill (H. R. 944) for the relief of Douglas R. Muther was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE CORPORATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 351) for the relief of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment,

at the end of the bill to add a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to credit the account of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation, of New York, N. Y., in the amount of \$24,540.02, representing the amount deducted from contracts Nos. Tps-20037 and Tps-20041, dated October 26, 1937, and November 10, 1937, respectively, for the furnishing of coal to the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREDDIE SANDERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 520) for the relief of Freddie Sanders, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 2, line 2, after the word "Tennessee", to insert "and the sum of \$500 to Edd Harris, in full satisfaction of all injuries sustained by him while riding as a passenger in such wagon at such time", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Freddie Sanders, widow of Jim Sanders, deceased, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all her claims against the Government of the United States on account of the death of her husband, who died on November 9, 1940, as a result of injuries sustained on November 2, 1940, when the wagon which he was driving was struck by a truck operated by an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Authority on Highway No. 64, about 2 miles west of Hornsby, in Hardeman County, Tenn., and the sum of \$500 to Edd Harris, in full satisfaction of all injuries sustained by him while riding as a passenger in such wagon at such time: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Freddie Sanders and Edd Harris."

TOLL BRIDGE AT ASTORIA, OREG.

The bill (S. 693) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg.," approved June 13, 1934, was considered,

ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved June 13, 1934 (heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved August 30, 1935, January 27, 1936, August 5, 1937, May 26, 1938, August 5, 1939, December 16, 1940, and July 14, 1941), authorizing the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg., be, and is hereby, revived and reenacted, with the following amendments to the first section of such act:

(1) By inserting after the words "chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Pacific County, Wash., and his successors in office" the words "or the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Wahkiakum County, Wash., and his successors in office";

(2) By striking out the words "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg.," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "at a point in Clatsop County, Oreg., suitable to the interests of navigation"; and

(3) By striking out the words "in trust for Clatsop County, Oreg., Pacific County, Wash., and the city of Astoria, Oreg.," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in trust for Clatsop County, Oreg., Pacific County or Wahkiakum County, Wash., and the city of Astoria, Oreg.": *Provided*, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

BLANCHE H. KARSCH, ETC.

The bill (S. 514) for the relief of Blanche H. Karsch, administratrix of the estate of Kate E. Hamilton, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Blanche H. Karsch, of Memphis, Tenn., as administratrix of the estate of Kate E. Hamilton, the sum of \$7,025.60, together with interest on such sum at the rate of 6 percent per annum from December 1, 1931, until the date of payment by the Secretary under the provisions of this act, in full satisfaction of the claim of such estate against the United States for refund of the taxes erroneously paid upon a portion of such estate which was not subject to tax.

MOUNT VERNON, ALEXANDRIA & WASHINGTON RAILWAY CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1667) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Mount Vernon, Alexandria & Washington Railway Co., a corporation, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, in section 1, page 1, line 4, after the word "determine", to insert "whether or not a cause of action for damages exists in connection with"; in line 7, after the words "corporation, and", to insert a comma and the words "if such court determines that such cause of action does exist"; in line 9, after the word "damages" and the comma, to strike out "consequential, incidental, or otherwise"; and on page 2, line 12, after the words "if

any" and the comma, to strike out "regardless of whether or not there was a taking by the United States of the said franchise, rights-of-way, and/or other easements, tracks, structures, terminals, going business, and goodwill and other property rights, and/or whether or not any act of the Secretary of the Treasury or other agency of the United States was unlawful or tortious."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RETURN TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN VESSELS

The bill (H. R. 2238) to authorize the return to private ownership of certain vessels formerly used or suitable for use in the fisheries or industries related thereto was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should like to hear the able junior Senator from Maryland discuss the bill.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, when it became necessary for us to build a merchant marine most quickly, it also became necessary to do various things which at times seemed to infringe temporarily upon the rights of various individuals, and to subject them to certain hardships. Included in the activities were those conducted under the policy under which the Federal Government seized many vessels belonging to individuals and private corporations. Ordinarily there was not time to secure them in any other way, since possession of the ships had to be obtained immediately. The result was that many ships were taken. Naturally, in many instances the owners of the ships were subjected to very severe hardships.

As a result of the fact that the Government has since then been able to construct many of the boats which it needs, and for other reasons, the situation is now such that many of the boats can be returned. Consequently, this bill provides that the War Shipping Administration may return certain boats, and the ones which are contemplated to be returned under the bill are those which are engaged in fisheries or in industries allied to the fishing industry.

This bill would permit some of the boats to be returned to the owners if the owners so desire. These vessels had been secured under purchase or requisition or charter. When under this bill it is determined by any department which is using one of these vessels that that particular vessel is no longer required, the owner will, in the discretion of the War Shipping Administrator, be given an opportunity to get his boat back, provided he returns the purchase money, less so much as may be necessary to put the vessel in condition suitable to be operated for fishing purposes. He would also receive some allowance for the use of the boat. If the owner does not wish to take the boat back, or if an agreement cannot be reached as to the basis of return, there is a provision by which the boat can be

sold through the operation of competitive sealed bids.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2238) to authorize the return to private ownership of certain vessels formerly used or suitable for use in the fisheries or industries related thereto was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2281) to provide for the issuance of a device in recognition of services of merchant sailors was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I have no particular interest in House bill 2281, and I have no knowledge of the proposed legislation, but I understand that this bill is more or less in conflict with a bill sponsored by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK]. I ask that it go over until the Senator from Missouri can be present.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

REFUND OF CERTAIN FREIGHT CHARGES BECAUSE OF FRUSTRATED VOYAGES

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 92) to authorize the refund by the War Shipping Administration of certain freights for transportation on frustrated voyages was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the joint resolution?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, the joint resolution grows out of this situation: When the infamous attack was made by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, a number of merchant ships were on their way to Pearl Harbor. Some others had not actually started there, but had collected freight for that purpose. The bill provides that in all cases in which the Government had collected the freight charges in advance, the amount of these freight charges shall be returned to the owner.

This bill would apply only to vessels owned or operated by the United States. Of course, some of the vessels were operated by private owners, and naturally the bill could not have any bearing on that situation. In quite a number of cases the Government had collected these freight charges in advance, and yet it was not able to deliver the freight, because of what may be referred to as frustrated voyages. About \$250,000 was so collected. Surely the Government should in all such cases be in a position to return the money. It is possible that there is already sufficient authority of law under which these freight moneys may be returned by the United States, but in order to make assurance doubly sure it was deemed wise that this bill should be introduced. I think it should be passed. It is certainly a most reasonable measure for certainly the United States Government should not retain money paid in advance for a service to be rendered and then not carry out its agreement.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 92) to authorize the refund by the War Shipping Administrator of certain freights for transportation on frustrated voyages was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE, GARRISON, N. DAK.

The bill (S. 650) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act to further extending the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, N. Dak.," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved February 10, 1932 (heretofore extended by an act of Congress approved February 14, 1933; June 12, 1934; May 24, 1935; June 5, 1936; June 16, 1938, and May 24, 1939), granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River, at or near Garrison, N. Dak., be, and is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided*, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to revive and reenact the act entitled 'An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, N. Dak.,' approved February 10, 1932."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 575) to provide that officers in the executive branch of the Government who receive compensation at a rate in excess of \$4,500 a year shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate in the manner provided by the Constitution was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

FORREST W. DICKEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 235) for the relief of Forrest W. Dickey, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS CHARLES J. BAIR

The bill (H. R. 1238) for the relief of Mrs. Charles J. Bair was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRED TAYLOR

The bill (H. R. 1219) for the relief of Fred Taylor was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF TED VAUGHAN, DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 1845) for the relief of the estate of Ted Vaughan, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

R. E. COTTON CO.

The bill (H. R. 1162) for the relief of R. E. Cotton Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REUBEN T. LITTLE

The bill (H. R. 1583) for the relief of Reuben T. Little was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VIDA B. ROGERS

The bill (H. R. 1627) for the relief of Vida B. Rogers was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH SPEAR

The bill (H. R. 1597) for the relief of Joseph Spear was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALVA BURTON RICKEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1160) for the relief of Alva Burton Rickey, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$4,443.15" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,943.15."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

W. HAROLD SHACKLEFORD

The bill (H. R. 951) for the relief of W. Harold Shackleford was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MR. AND MRS. JUAN RAMIREZ

The bill (H. R. 159) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ramirez was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT KISH LEE AND ELIZABETH KISH

The bill (S. 915) for the relief of Robert Kish Lee and Elizabeth Kish was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to Robert Kish Lee, of New York, N. Y., the sum of \$500, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him when he was struck by a United States mail truck driven by Vincent Amatrucci, an employee of the Post Office Department, in the performance of his official duties, in New York City, on July 31,

1939; the said Robert Kish Lee having obtained a judgment for \$500 against the said Vincent Amatrucci, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on account of such injuries, and (2) to Elizabeth Kish, of New York, N. Y., the sum of \$112.72, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for reimbursement of medical and other expenses incurred by her on account of the injuries so sustained by the said Robert Kish Lee; the said Elizabeth Kish having obtained a judgment for \$112.72 against the said Vincent Amatrucci, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on account of such expenses: *Provided*, That the said Robert Kish Lee and the said Elizabeth Kish shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury satisfactory evidence of the relief of the said Vincent Amatrucci from liability for the payment of such judgments: *Provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MARY LYNN MORROW AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 576) for the relief of Mary Lynn Morrow, Mrs. W. A. Jones, and the estates of Maurice Jones and Mrs. Avis McDonald was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EVERETT A. ALDEN AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 2312) for the relief of Everett A. Alden, Robert Bruce, Edgar C. Faris, Jr., Kathryn W. Ross, Charles L. Rust, and Frederick C. Wright was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF LEONARD L. GAY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1784) for the relief of the legal guardian of Leonard L. Gay, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$3,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

H. M. REID & CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2067) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of H. M. Reid & Co., of Macon, Ga., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, at the end of the bill, to add a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claim, and appeals from and payment of any judgment thereon, shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such

court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph "Twentieth" of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SUSPENSION OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK ON CERTAIN MINING CLAIMS

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 42) to extend for 1 year the provisions of an act providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, including the Territory of Alaska, approved May 7, 1942, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, for the past 3 or 4 years bills have been passed covering this subject matter. I am curious to know from the Senator in charge of the joint resolution if this measure relates to former legislation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] reported the joint resolution.

Mr. McNARY. In a word, I wish to know if the measure which is now on the calendar corresponds in substance with previous legislation which has been enacted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It is an extension of the previous legislation. Because of the extreme shortage of manpower at the present time, such legislation is more urgent than it has ever been. Similar legislation has been enacted by the Congress on other occasions. I hope the joint resolution may be passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 42) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That Public Law No. 542, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved May 7, 1942, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1943" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1944"; and by striking out "July 1, 1942" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1943."

STATUS OF RETIRED JUDGES

The bill (S. 156) relating to the status of retired judges was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 28, sec. 375), be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 260. When any judge of any court of the United States, appointed to hold his office during good behavior, resigns his office after having held a commission or commissions as judge of any such court or courts at least 10 years, continuously or otherwise, and having attained the age of 70 years, he shall, during the residue of his natural life, receive the salary which is payable at the time of his resignation for the office that he held at the time of his resignation. But, instead of resigning, any judge other than a Justice of the Supreme Court, who is qualified to resign under the foregoing provisions may

retire, upon the salary of which he is then in receipt, from regular active service on the bench, and the President shall thereupon be authorized to appoint a successor; but a judge so retiring may nevertheless be called upon by the senior circuit judge or circuit council of that circuit and be by such senior circuit judge or such circuit council authorized to perform such judicial duties in such circuit as such retired judge may be willing to undertake, or he may be called upon by the Chief Justice and be by him authorized to perform such judicial duties in any other circuit as such retired judge may be willing to undertake; and any judge of any other court of the United States so retiring or retired may be called upon by the presiding judge or senior judge of such court and be by him authorized to perform such judicial duties in such court as such retired judge may be willing to undertake. Any judge who has heretofore retired, or who hereafter retires, under the provisions of this section, may perform judicial duties only when so called and authorized as herein provided.

"In the event any circuit judge, or district judge, having so held a commission or commissions at least 10 years, continuously or otherwise, and having attained the age of 70 years as aforesaid, shall nevertheless remain in office, and not resign or retire as aforesaid, the President, if he finds any such judge is unable to discharge efficiently all the duties of his office by reason of mental or physical disability of permanent character, may, when necessary for the efficient dispatch of business, appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional circuit judge of the circuit, or district judge of the district, to which such disabled judge belongs. Any judge who has heretofore retired or who hereafter retires voluntarily under the provisions of this section, or whose mental or physical condition caused the President to appoint an additional judge, shall be held and treated as if junior in commission to the remaining judges of said court who shall, in the order of the seniority of their respective commissions, exercise such powers and perform such duties as by law may be incident to seniority. In districts where there may be more than one district judge, if the judges or a majority of them cannot agree upon the appointment of officials of the court, to be appointed by such judges, then the senior judge shall have the power to make such appointments: *Provided*, That in determining the seniority of district judges in any State for the purpose of exercising the power of appointing officials of the court, any district judge whose jurisdiction extends over more than one district shall be held and treated as if junior in commission to the other district judges in such State, in all districts except the district of his residence.

"Upon the death, resignation, or retirement of any circuit or district judge, so entitled to resign, following the appointment of any additional judge as provided in this section, the vacancy caused by such death, resignation, or retirement of the said judge so entitled to resign shall not be filled."

Sec. 2. The act of August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1204; U. S. C., title 28, sec. 375b), entitled "An act to extend the privilege of retirement for disability to judges appointed to hold office during good behavior," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 5. Any Justice of the Supreme Court who retires or who has retired under the provisions of this act may nevertheless be called upon by the Chief Justice and be by him authorized to perform such judicial duties, in any judicial circuit, including those of a circuit justice in such circuit, as such retired justice may be willing to undertake; a circuit or district judge so retiring or retired may nevertheless be called upon by the

senior circuit judge or circuit council of that circuit and be by such senior circuit judge or such circuit council authorized to perform such judicial duties in such circuit as such retired judge may be willing to undertake, or he may be called upon by the Chief Justice and be by him authorized to perform such judicial duties in any other circuit as such retired judge may be willing to undertake; and any judge of any other court of the United States so retiring or retired may be called upon by the presiding judge or senior judge of such court and be by him authorized to perform such judicial duties in such court as he may be willing to undertake. Any such judge so retiring or retired may perform judicial duties only when so called and authorized as herein provided."

Sec. 3. For the purpose of this act the District of Columbia shall be considered as a judicial circuit.

TOBACCO QUOTAS

The bill (H. R. 2020) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the bill covers only one point, and that is that any person who has an allotment for raising certain types of tobacco may have the allotment increased by one-half acre. That is the only point involved. The bill would give each person who can produce a certain type of fine-cured tobacco an increased allotment, up to one-half acre.

Mr. McNARY. Is there a shortage in tobacco of that type?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I am not sure as to the reason for the legislation. It is recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the bill would permit anyone to raise at least half an acre of tobacco, whether he is now raising any or not, or to increase his quota by half an acre. The bill passed the House almost unanimously. It is recommended by the Department of Agriculture, and by all the tobacco-producing States. It is intended to correct a sort of hiatus among tobacco growers who are shut out by the present law.

Mr. McNARY. As I understand, it would not affect the quota heretofore given to tobacco growers. It would affect all those who now desire to engage in tobacco growing.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true.

Mr. McNARY. It represents an expansion of the tobacco industry.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is permissive, to the extent of allowing an expansion by one-half acre of the allotment of each grower. That is not much tobacco for the ordinary farmer, who produces 6 or 8 acres by his own labor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2020) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INVESTIGATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The resolution (S. Res. 139), an original resolution reported on April 16, 1943, by Mr. HAYDEN (for Mr. LUCAS), from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, was considered and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 107, agreed to April 7, 1943, relating to the investigation of technological resources by a subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, hereby is amended by striking out the following language as it appears in said resolution: "In addition to the cost of stenographic services to report such hearings."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief statement for the information of Senators, many of whom have come to me privately to inquire about the business of the Senate for the remainder of this week and possibly next week.

I wish to state that when the Senate shall have concluded its business today it will be my purpose to move an adjournment until Thursday next. We have completed the calendar, and there is nothing urgent upon it for consideration this week, or next, so far as I can see.

The House Committee on Ways and Means is now considering a tax bill in an effort to pass it this week if possible. It was announced that they hope to pass such a bill by Wednesday. Frankly, I have my doubts whether the House can pass a tax bill by Wednesday because the bill has not as yet been agreed to by the Committee on Ways and Means; but if they should pass a bill this week it could not reach the Senate before Thursday next. It will then have to be referred to the Committee on Finance, which will take it up promptly if not immediately.

I would not be able to say that if the House of Representatives should send a tax bill to the Senate on Thursday the committee would be called together Friday of this week; but I have consulted with the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and I can assure the Senate and the country that immediately upon the passage of a tax bill by the House, and its receipt by the Senate, the Committee on Finance will take it up for consideration. How long a time that committee may require to consider the bill may depend on the type of bill which shall be sent here by the House. We cannot foresee that, but I wish to say that I have no intention of making any arrangement regarding the absence of Senators which would interfere with the consideration of a tax bill by the Senate whenever it is ready for consideration upon a report from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall yield in a moment.

I see no possibility of the Senate considering a tax bill this week, and, as I

have said, it is impossible to say whether the Finance Committee will be able to report a bill in time to take it up on the floor of the Senate next week. It may be impossible to have it ready for consideration before Monday 2 weeks from today. I hope certainly that Senate consideration of the bill will not be delayed longer than that, assuming that we receive it from the House of Representatives in time to consider it by that date.

So I am making this statement in order that Senators may know the legislative situation for the remainder of this week, at least, and it may be for next week, depending entirely upon the progress of the tax bill through the House of Representatives and through the Committee on Finance.

I now yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am very glad that the able majority leader gives no assurance beyond this week. The information which I have is that possibly the tax bill may be here early in the week, and it is probable, in my judgment, that it may be reported to the Senate for action next week. I am sure that if it shall be reported by then we shall all want to be here.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, yes.

Mr. McNARY. I am only adding a word of caution to that which has been spoken by the Senator from Kentucky, that, while Senators may well provide for their absences this week, I do not think we can give any assurance relative to next week, because we are all anxious to have prompt action on the tax bill.

Mr. President, I have no objection to, nor am I exultant about a recess at this time even though for a few days. I am anxious that the Senate proceed with its business, pass all necessary legislation, including the appropriation bills, and adjourn in midsummer for a definite time. That is my purpose and my ambition. I am sure I shall have the cooperation of the able Senator from Kentucky, and I believe the same feeling exists among the leaders of the other House. I rose only for the purpose of saying that I am sure we will not have a tax bill this week, but we may have one next week.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the Senator's words of caution supplementing mine on the subject. In other words, to be concrete, I think that if Senators desire to absent themselves from the Senate after today for the remainder of this week they may feel at liberty to do so. If they are absent longer than this week, they should hold themselves ready to return at once upon notice by the Senate that a tax bill is ready for consideration. I will say to the Senate that if a tax bill should be ready for consideration next week, they will receive prompt notice to return to Washington in order that it may be taken up for consideration.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. May I take the Senator's statement regarding this week as meaning that the War Department

civilian functions appropriation bill will not be taken up by the Senate this week?

Mr. BARKLEY. I think so. That bill is still in the committee and I do not know that it will even be reported this week, but under the circumstances it could not be reported before Thursday and I should not feel disposed to taking it up at any time this week.

So the statement which I have made is for the information of Senators, who may govern themselves accordingly.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS REPORTED BY MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I should like to ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar Nos. 2, 3, 9, 17, and 67, which are bills which were reported favorably by the Committee on Military Affairs, and have been on the calendar for a long time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair may suggest that if the Senator would refer to one bill at a time, the Senate could follow him more easily.

Mr. REYNOLDS. The first is Calendar No. 2, Senate bill 217.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should have to object, for the reason that under the unanimous-consent agreement the Senate started today at the point where the last call of the calendar was concluded. When we have an agreement to call the calendar in toto, of course, the Senator's request would be one we could not oppose, but, inasmuch as we started this morning with Order No. 150, on page 5, I think it would be unfair to return to the first bill, because no notice was given of that, although on Friday notice was given that there would be a call of the calendar beginning with No. 150. I think, in the interest of those who are absent necessarily, I should have to object to considering the bills today.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I should like to ask when the calendar will be called again?

Mr. McNARY. Does the Senator mean the entire calendar?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes. I merely am inquiring as to when the calendar will be again called.

Mr. BARKLEY. As to that I cannot say.

Mr. REYNOLDS. There are several bills on the calendar which have been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs which I should like to have considered.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may I interpose the remark that the Senator from North Carolina, I presume, means when will the calendar be called from the first order number to the last?

Mr. BARKLEY. I cannot state to the Senator just when that will be done, because I do not know. If there is any emergency involved in the measures referred to by the Senator from North Carolina, he could ask that they be taken up or move that they be taken up without regard to the call of the calendar. Those bills have been on the calendar for some time, they were objected to when the calendar was called first, and went over. Of course they were not called again, because we began with the

consideration of the calendar where consideration was left off the last time.

Mr. REYNOLDS. The only reason I am making the request is that the War Department is insisting that some action be taken looking to the passage of the bills, but if there is objection, of course, I shall not insist.

Mr. McNARY. I suggest that the bills may be considered on Thursday.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senate will meet on Thursday, and I should be perfectly willing to have the bills considered then.

Mr. McNARY. That would be agreeable to me.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suppose, without even calling the whole calendar through, the Senator could get up his bills on Thursday.

Mr. McNARY. Postponement until Thursday would give opportunity to those who are absent and those who are present to look into the bills. I have no objection to that course.

Mr. REYNOLDS. That arrangement will be satisfactory to me.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MEAD submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1860) to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That this act shall apply to all civilian officers and employees (including officers and employees whose wages are fixed on a monthly or yearly basis and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose, except those in or under the Government Printing Office or the Tennessee Valley Authority) in or under the United States Government, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, and to those employees of the District of Columbia municipal government who occupy positions subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that this act shall not apply to (a) elected officials; (b) judges; (c) heads of departments, independent establishments, and agencies; (d) officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; (e) employees whose wages are fixed on a daily or hourly basis and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose; (f) employees outside the continental limits of the United States, including Alaska, who are paid in accordance with local prevailing native wage rates for the area in which employed; (g) officers and employees of the Inland Waterways Corporation, and (h) individuals to whom the provisions of section 1 (a) of the act entitled 'An act to amend and clarify certain provisions of law relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration, and for other purposes', approved March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 17, Seventy-eighth Congress), are applicable. As used in

this section the term 'elected officials' shall not include officers elected by the Senate or House of Representatives who are not members of either body.

"Sec. 2. Officers and employees to whom this act applies and who are not entitled to additional compensation under section 3 shall be paid overtime compensation computed on the same basis as the overtime compensation which was authorized to be paid under Public Law Numbered 821, Seventy-seventh Congress: *Provided*, That such overtime compensation shall be paid only on the portion of an officer's or employee's basic rate of compensation not in excess of \$2,900 per annum: *And provided further*, That such overtime compensation shall be paid on such portion of an officer's or employee's basic rate of compensation notwithstanding the fact that such payment will cause his aggregate compensation to exceed a rate of \$5,000 per annum: *And provided further*, That in lieu of overtime compensation for work in excess of forty-eight hours in any administrative workweek, the heads of departments, establishments, and agencies may in their discretion grant per annum employees compensatory time off from duty.

"Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), officers and employees to whom this act applies and whose hours of duty are intermittent or irregular, officers and employees in or under the legislative and judicial branches (except those in the Library of Congress, or the Botanic Garden, and per annum employees in or under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol who are regularly required to work not less than forty-eight hours per week) to whom this act applies, and, subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission, officers and employees whose hours of work are governed by those of private establishments which they serve and for whom on this account overtime work schedules are not feasible, shall be paid, in lieu of the overtime compensation authorized under section 2 of this act, additional compensation at the rate of (1) \$300 per annum if their earned basic compensation is at a rate of less than \$2,000 per annum, or (2) 15 per centum of so much of their earned basic compensation as is not in excess of a rate of \$2,900 per annum if their earned basic compensation is at a rate of \$2,000 per annum or more.

"(b) Any officer or employee to whom this act applies and who is entitled to no additional compensation under subsection (a) or subsection (c) for a pay period, shall be paid for such pay period, in lieu of overtime compensation under section 2, additional compensation at the rate of \$300 per annum, unless his overtime compensation under section 2 for such pay period is at least equal to such additional compensation.

"(c) Any officer or employee to whom this act applies and whose hours of duty are less than full time, or whose compensation is based upon other than a time period basis shall be paid, in lieu of overtime compensation or additional compensation under the foregoing provisions of this act, additional compensation at a rate of 15 per centum of so much of their earned basic compensation as is not in excess of a rate of \$2,900 per annum.

"(d) In no case shall any officer or employee be paid additional compensation under this section for any pay period amounting to more than 25 per centum of his earned basic compensation for such pay period.

"Sec. 4. The provisions of section 3 of this act shall apply to the official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees.

"Sec. 5. The act approved February 10, 1942 (Public Law Numbered 450, Seventy-seventh Congress), and section 4 of the act

approved May 2, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 46, Seventy-seventh Congress), as amended, are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 6. The provisions of the Saturday half-holiday law of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1482; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 26 (a)), are hereby suspended for the period during which this act is in effect.

"Sec. 7. The provisions of this act shall not operate to prevent payment for overtime services in accordance with any of the following statutes: Act of February 13, 1911, as amended (U. S. C., title 19, secs. 261 and 267); act of July 24, 1919 (41 Stat. 241; U. S. C., title 7, sec. 394); act of June 17, 1930, as amended (U. S. C., title 19, secs. 1450, 1451, and 1452); act of March 2, 1941 (46 Stat. 1467; U. S. C., title 8, secs. 109a and 109b); act of May 27, 1936, as amended (52 Stat. 345; U. S. C., title 46, sec. 382b); act of March 23, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 20, Seventy-seventh Congress): *Provided*, That the overtime services covered by such payment shall not also form a basis for overtime compensation under this act.

"Sec. 8. Whenever the Civil Service Commission shall find that within the same Government organization and at the same location gross inequities exist, to such extent as to interfere with the prosecution of the war, between basic per annum rates of pay fixed for any class of positions under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the compensation of employees whose basic rates of pay are fixed by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose, the Commission is hereby empowered, in order to correct or reduce such inequities, to establish as the minimum rate of pay for such class of positions any rate within the range of pay fixed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for the grade to which such class of positions is allocated under such act.

"Sec. 9. The Civil Service Commission is authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of coordinating and supervising the administration of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act insofar as such provisions affect employees in or under the executive branch of the Government.

"Sec. 10. Representatives, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and chairmen of standing committees may rearrange or change the schedule of salaries and the number of employees in their respective offices or committees: *Provided*, That such changes shall not increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices or committees by law: *Provided further*, That no salary shall be fixed hereunder at a rate in excess of \$4,500 per annum and no action shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a rate higher than \$4,500: *Provided further*, That Representatives, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and committee chairmen, on or before the tenth day of the month in which such changes are to become effective, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office which shall thereafter pay such employees in accord with such changed schedule.

"Sec. 11. The heads of departments and agencies in the executive branch, whose employees are affected by the provisions of this act, shall present to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and to the Congress such information as the Director shall from time to time, but not less frequently than the first day of each quarter, require for the purpose of determining the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of their respective departments and agencies. The Director shall from time to time, but not

less frequently than the thirtieth day after the beginning of each quarter, determine the number of employees so required, and any personnel of any such department or agency in excess thereof shall be released at such times as the Director shall order. Such determination shall be reported to the Congress each quarter. Section 2 and 3 of this act shall cease to be applicable to the employees of such department or agency unless the head thereof shall certify within thirty days from the effective date so prescribed by the Director that the number of employees of his agency does not exceed the number determined by the Director to be required for the proper and efficient exercise of its functions. Any determinations and directions made by the Director under the authority of Public Law 821, Seventy-seventh Congress, are hereby continued in effect until modified by him. The Civil Service Commission is authorized to transfer to other departments and agencies any employees released pursuant to this section whose services are needed in and can be effectively utilized by such other departments or agencies, and the services of these employees are to be utilized by the departments and agencies before additional employees are recruited.

"Sec. 12. Amounts received as overtime compensation or additional compensation under this act shall not be considered in determining the amount of a person's annual income or annual rate of compensation for the purposes of paragraph II (a) of part III of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, or section 212 of title II of the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes', approved June 30, 1932, as amended.

"Sec. 13. This act shall not apply to civilian employees of the Transportation Corps of the Army of the United States on vessels operated by the United States or to vessel employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and such employees may be compensated in accordance with the wage practices of the maritime industry.

"Sec. 14. This act shall take effect on May 1, 1943, and shall terminate on June 30, 1945, or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may prescribe.

"Sec. 15. This act may be cited as the 'War Overtime Pay Act of 1943.'"

And the Senate agrees to the same.

JAS. M. MEAD,
WALTER F. GEORGE,
WILLIAM LANGER,
HARRY F. BYRD,
HAROLD H. BURTON,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

ROBERT RAMSPECK,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
JNO. L. McMILLAN,
CLARENCE E. KILBURN,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, in view of the unanimous report signed by the conferees on the part of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and also in view of the fact that we have retained in the bill the basic standards for overtime pay, namely, the formula which provides for a year of 360 days, I believe that no

detailed explanation is necessary. As I have said, the report is unanimous. We retained the heart and center of the Senate bill as passed by the Senate. Therefore, unless Senators desire to ask questions, I request that the conference report be adopted.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting several nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Sundry officers for appointment, by transfer, and several officers for promotion, all in the Regular Army;

Holmes B. Springs, to be State director of selective service for South Carolina, under the provisions of law (compensation, \$5,600 per annum); and

Under the War Manpower Commission, as follows:

James Asbury Downey, Jr., from the State of Alabama, to be area director, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Birmingham area office of the War Manpower Commission;

Henry K. Arneson, from the State of Arizona, to be area director for Arizona, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Phoenix office of the War Manpower Commission.

Ben Alvin Barnard, from the State of California, to be senior training specialist, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Los Angeles area office of the War Manpower Commission;

William Gordon Ennis, from the State of Connecticut, to be area director, at \$6,500 per annum, in the Hartford area office of the War Manpower Commission;

Mary E. Miller Dewey, from the State of Connecticut, to be area director, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Waterbury area office of the War Manpower Commission;

Harry Hardie, from the State of Maryland, to be senior manpower utilization consultant, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Washington regional office of the War Manpower Commission;

Harold Philip Redden, from the State of Massachusetts, to be area director, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Springfield area office of the War Manpower Commission;

William Harry Barron, Jr., from the State of Missouri, to be housing and transportation specialist, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Kansas City regional office of the War Manpower Commission;

Dale Yoder, from the State of Minnesota, to be Chief of the Planning Division in the Bureau of Program Planning and Review, at \$8,000 per annum, in the Washington office of the War Manpower Commission;

Chester A. Smith, from the State of Minnesota, to be principal administrative analyst in the Office for Field Management, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Washington office of the War Manpower Commission;

Vincent DePaul Murphy, from the State of New York, to be area director, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Utica area office of the War Manpower Commission;

Richard H. Abbott, from the State of Ohio, to be principal manpower utilization consultant, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Cleveland regional office of the War Manpower Commission; and

By Mr. GILLETTE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Capt. Oscar Smith, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander. Special Task Force No. 1, United States Fleet, to rank from the 12th day of April 1943;

Capt. Lee P. Johnson, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander rear echelon, Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet, to rank from the 12th day of April 1943;

Capt. Robert G. Coman, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Service Force, Seventh Fleet, southwest Pacific force, to rank from the 12th day of April 1943; and

Capt. Lawrence F. Reifsnider, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander transports, Amphibious Force, Third Fleet, south Pacific force, to rank from the 12th day of April 1943.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the nominations of sundry postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be notified.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc, and the President will be immediately notified. That completes the Executive Calendar.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, April 22, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 19 (legislative day of April 16), 1943:

DIPLOMATIC FOREIGN SERVICE

Maxwell M. Hamilton, of Iowa, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 1, a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and a consul general of the United States of America.

Burton Y. Berry, of Indiana, now a Foreign Service officer of class 6 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 19 (legislative day of April 16), 1943:

POSTMASTERS

ARKANSAS

Charlie N. Parker, Cotton Plant.

FLORIDA

Arthur E. Woodburn, Marathon.
Hollis F. Anderson, Mayport.
Cora L. Lott, Princeton.

KENTUCKY

Tandy M. Riddle, Pikeville.
John H. Mitchell, Salem.

LOUISIANA

John A. Moody, Cotton Valley.
Azalee W. Nelson, Haughton.
Andrew C. Burns, Shongaloo.

OKLAHOMA

Oscar E. Bailey, Calvin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Jacob S. Payton, of Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Before entering upon this week of sacred memories we would wait upon Thee, O Lord. For Thy matchless record of patient endurance, of love that was stronger than death, and of words that have comforted all succeeding generations we give thanks unto Thee, the Victor of Life.

We pray for those of our armed forces upon the calendar of whose lives there may be a Gethsemane with its agony, and a Golgotha with its cross. Sustain all such with the promise which Thou didst offer beyond a borrowed tomb: "Because I live, ye shall live also."

Make America mighty in all spiritual weaponry, O God. During a day when her citizens are called upon to defend themselves against the rulers of the darkness of this world, may they put on the sheaths of truth, the breastplate of righteousness, the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit which is the Word of God.

May the deliberations here this day be carried on with a view single to the welfare of our land and the advancement of Thy kingdom. We offer our prayer in the name and for the sake of Him who has redeemed us through the sacrifices of that first Holy Week. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, April 17, 1943, was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein two editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. BURCHILL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and

include a speech made by Secretary of the Navy Knox.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix and include therein three letters, a letter written from Prentiss M. Brown to Congressman JED JOHNSON with a notation on the margin thereof by Mrs. Wilburn Cartwright; a letter which I wrote Mr. Prentiss M. Brown regarding the notation by Mrs. Cartwright; and a letter from Mr. Brown to me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[Mr. STEWART addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include two editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

REDISTRICTING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, last year the Republican and Democratic Parties of Pennsylvania redistricted the State, pursuant to a fall in the population, as is provided by the laws and the Constitution.

At the present time the legislature at Harrisburg, in both houses, is dominated by the Republican Party. A second redistricting is being contemplated and a bill has already passed the Senate. This bill would change the representation from the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in such manner as to thwart the will of the electorate there and to provide for three less Democratic representatives from Pittsburgh.

I do not have any particular conceit about my own services in the House. I realize very well that this country has gotten along before I was down here and will after I am no longer here, but the reason I took the floor today is that if I hear any pious or platitudinous remarks on the part of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania that they wish to abandon politics during the time of war, I hope that this cynical attempt to thwart the will of the people will rise to haunt them.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

NEW ENGLAND MOTORISTS URGE REPEAL OF FEDERAL USE TAX ON AUTOMOBILES

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[Mr. VAN ZANDT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that leave of absence may be granted to my colleague the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HEBERT] on account of official business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request is granted.

There was no objection.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a portion of Thomas Jefferson's first inaugural address.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include an article by Mark Sullivan on the Ruml plan, appearing in today's Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

TRAINING OF NONFARM YOUTH FOR FARM LABOR

The Clerk called the first business on the Consent Calendar, House Joint Resolution 75, to provide for the training of nonfarm youth for farm labor, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman withhold that request for a moment?

Mr. COLE of New York. Yes, I will withhold it.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, may I state to the House that we have passed at least one or two bills recently proposing to create a land army, to get labor on the farms, and a bill carrying \$26,000,000, most of which goes to an overworked extension service to try and get labor on the farms. I do not believe there is a man on the floor of this House who does not realize that the 4-H boys and girls have done the best line of work on the farm of any group we know about.

The purpose of this bill is to get together the girls and boys in the rural areas, the small villages, the small cities, who speak the same language of the 4-H boys and girls—who really already know considerable about farming—and get them on the farms to help do this work and at a small cost.